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MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOLUME VI.

October, 1911—July, 1912

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OF MISSOURI.

F. A. SAMPSON, Secretary,
EDITOR.

COLUMBIA, MO.
1912

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MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOL. 6. OCTOBER, 1911. NO. 1

SANTA FE TRAIL.

M. M. MARMADUKE JOURNAL.

Notes by F. A. Sampson.

In the Missouri Historical Review for January, 1910, was printed the journal of Captain Wm. Becknell of a trip from Franklin to Santa Fe made in 1821, by which he became the founder of the Santa Fe trade, and the father of the Santa Fe trail. This journal was copied from the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser of April 22, 1823. In the present number is given the journal of another expedition from Franklin to Santa Fe, made in 1824, by M. M. Marmaduke, of Saline county, Missouri, and printed in the Missouri Intelligencer of September 2, 1825. Marmaduke was elected Lieut. Governor of Missouri in 1840, with Gov. Reynolds, and upon the death of the latter he became Governor for the balance of the term ending in 1844. The journal is an interesting one, showing the condition of the trail at that early day.

JOURNAL.

"Crossed the Missouri river at Hardiman's ferry, (1) six miles above Franklin, on Sunday the 16th May, 1824, and encamped two miles from the ferry, in a beautiful prairie. (2)

23d—Encamped in the prairie at Camp General Rendezvous

---

1. The name Hardeman is correctly given in the "History of Howard and Cooper Counties, 1883," and in Switzler's History of Missouri." At a point five miles above Franklin and just above a point opposite the mouth of the Lamine river was a lovely and famous retreat—"Hardeman's Garden," a place similar to that of Shaw's Garden in St. Louis. John Hardeman, a native of North Carolina, born in 1776, who moved to Missouri in 1817 and two years later to Howard county, where he bought land, and laid out upon it ten acres for a garden, which became famous for its native and tropical flowers and plants, and which in its day was superior to any other west of the Alleghenies. In 1826 the river commenced cutting into and carrying away the garden, and in 1829 its owner, while on his way home from Mexico died of yellow fever in New Orleans. The part of the farm that was not carried away was sold by the family in 1865. Hon. G. O. Hardeman, who was a member of the Missouri legislature, in the 29th General Assembly in 1877, was a son of John Hardeman, and from his son, G. A. Hardeman, of Gray's Summit, Missouri, the State Historical Society received the manuscript collection of his father and grandfather, including letters of John Hardeman, and also letters of Henry Clay and other prominent persons to him.

It is generally stated that the Santa Fe trail crossed the river at Arrow Rock, and that is doubtless correct. Judge Napton, of Marshall, writes that there is a man now living in that town, 86 years old, who married a Miss McMahan whose mother was a daughter of Sarshall Cooper, who was killed by an Indian in Cooper's Fort—McMahan and his wife settled on the Cooper county side of the river, above the mouth of the Lamine and opposite the Hardeman Garden and Ferry. Mrs. McMahan told this man about 1858 of the Santa Fe traders crossing the river at this place and coming by their house, and that she and her husband got on their horses and accompanied them to the camp of that night, and remained over night with them. He did not remember the exact date, nor whether it was the Marmaduke or some other party of traders. Judge Napton writes:

"There is no evidence that the crossing at Hardeman's was used by the Santa Fe traders any other year than 1824. The first band of traders who went out from Franklin in 1821 crossed at Arrow Rock, so says Capt. Becknell, who got up the party and commanded them on the march to Santa Fe. Then in the succeeding years up to 1826 or 28, he crossed there every year, and after that time Becknell took up his residence at Arrow Rock, established a ferry over the Missouri himself, the ferry boat being made of two large keel boats lashed together, with a platform on top, and a railing to keep stock on.

"Capt. Becknell represented Saline county in 1828 and 30—two terms. What became of him is unknown to the history of this section."

(3) about 3 miles from any settlement, on our way into the wilderness.

24th—Remained at camp making the necessary rules and regulations for the government of the company, and in the evening held an election for three officers, when A. Legrand was chosen captain, Paul Anderson lieutenant, and —— Simpson, ensign. We this evening ascertained the whole strength of our company to be 81 persons and two servants; we also had 2 road waggons, 20 dearborns, 2 carts (4) and one small piece of cannon. The amount of goods taken with us is supposed to be about $30,000. We have with us about 200 horses and mules.

25th—Travelled 10 miles to Blue Springs, and passed over a prairie country uneven and rolling, but of fine rich soil. We this day travelled the Missionary road. (5)

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2. The camp was probably in the immediate neighborhood of the Dr. Sappington settlement; Sappington settled there in 1819, and it can readily be conjectured that Marmaduke then first met the Miss Sappington who afterwards became his wife.

3. This camp where the expedition was assembled and organized was near the present east lines of Jackson county, and as the journal says ten miles east of Blue Springs. It is said that the next settlement to Fort Osage, a military post, in the limits of Jackson county, was at Blue Springs. A few years later, 1830, Independence became the place of rendezvous or organization of the Santa Fe expeditions.

4. A late article on the Santa Fe trail says that Captain Bonneville organized an expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1832, and that he was the first trader to employ wagons for transportation of goods, and that Sibley, or Fort Osage as it was originally called had the distinction of being the first point on the Missouri river to employ a wagon train.

In the Review of January, 1910, was given the journal of Capt. Wm. Becknell, of a journey from Franklin to Santa Fe, as printed in the Missouri Intelligencer of April 22, 1823, which journey was made in 1821, by which expedition Chittenden in "The American Trade of the Far West" says Becknell became the founder of the Santa Fe trade and the father of the Santa Fe trail. This was the first successful trading expedition to Santa Fe, and with him he took the first wagon that ever went over the trail. During the same year the Intelligencer says that Mr. Floyd in a speech in the U. S. House of Representatives stated that on the return of that expedition it had a wagon, but that this was a mistake as Becknell sold the wagon at Santa Fe. At that time Capt. Becknell stated that in his next trip in the fall of 1823, he would take three wagons, and Judge Napton in his History of Saline County says that he did so. Gov. McNair in his message of Nov. 4, 1822, to the Second General Assembly of Mis-

26th—Travelled about 22 miles. Saw several elk running across the prairie, and our hunters brought into camp several deer.

27th—Crossed several branches of the Big Blue, and in one instance had to dig the banks and let the waggons and dearborns down by ropes. The prairie remarkable rich, and the whole face of it covered with most beautiful flowers.

28th—Encamped on a branch of Kansas river

29th—Encamped on one branch of the Marias de Seine. (6)

June 3d—Travelled over a very rolling, hilly prairie, the grass short, and in many places covered with small pieces of rock, stone and limestone. Our hunters killed two antelopes and one elk.

4th—Travelled 14 miles, over a bad road of creeks and hills, and encamped on the Verdigrise river.

6th—Travelled over a road exceedingly bad and mountainous. Saw a great many prairie dogs, and shot at one. Heretofore with considerable difficulty we have been able to procure wood for cooking purposes; this evening we have been obliged to use buffalo dung.

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souri, in mention of the Santa Fe trail said "caravans of horses and mules loaded with merchandise have passed from Missouri to Santa Fe, and it is a fact to the belief of which no credit would have been given until it was performed, that waggons have this summer made the same journey." Marmaduke had in all 25 wheeled conveyances.

5. The "Missionary road" must have referred to a road from Lexington to Harmony Mission, but it was not a road that was used with that as an objective point long enough for it to now be definitely traced. After a delegation of Osage Indians in Washington expressed a desire in 1820 to have missionaries sent to them, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions formed a party with a missionary, physician, workmen and their families, which left Pittsburg in the spring of 1821, going by the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri and Osage rivers, and after six months travel reached an Indian village where Papinsville now is, and the mission was located a mile from it. The first cabins were put up by Col. Henry Renick, who lived in Lafayette county, and was perhaps the first one to blaze a road from the Missouri to The Mission, and later the supplies taken by boats to Lexington or to Independence were wagoned to the Missouri.

The History of Cass and Bates Counties, 1883, gives the history of the Mission, and suggegstions as to the road have been made by Prof. G. C. Broadhead and Judge W. B. Napton to the editor.

6. This was the Marias des Cygnes.

7th—Travelled 14 miles over a very hilly and broken road. This night had a tremendous gust of wind and rain, and the horses broke by the guard in defiance of every exertion to stop them.

8th—Travelled 14 miles, and encamped on one of the branches of the Little Arkansas; killed 3 buffaloe and 1 antelope. An alarm was this evening given by our hunters that several hundred Indians were approaching; a party went out to reconnoitre, and found them to be buffaloe.

9th—Encamped on the Little Arkansas river, near the sand hills; killed 9 buffaloes. Saw this day at least five thousand buffaloe, chiefly bulls.

10th—Passed the Sand Hills—saw this day at least ten thousand buffaloe, the prairies were literally covered with them for many miles. Killed 9 buffaloe today—we this evening arrived at the G. Arkansas river, and encamped on it; this river is at this place about 200 yards wide, but quite shallow, as our hunters forded it, and killed several buffaloe on the south side. At this place there is not the smallest appearance of any kind of tree or shrubbery of any kind; the whole country being entirely prairie. From Franklin, Missouri, to this place, I make the distance 355 miles, and the course generally about W. S. W.

11th—Travelled about 8 miles on the Arkansas, and encamped on the bank at noon, at which time a great number of buffaloe came running by the camp, and frightened the horses so that many of them broke off from the encampment at full speed, and joined in with the buffaloe in the race, and with great difficulty were checked. I beleive I must have seen this day at least **ten or fifteen thousand** buffaloe.

12th—In consequence of the horses which ran off yesterday, we remained at the same encampment, and unfortunately for many of us, at 1 o'clock in the morning a number of buffalo crossed the river at the encampment and passed through it, which frightened off about two-thirds of the

horses of the party, many of which, however, were found in the course of the day and brought in.

16th—Encamped on the Arkansas river, and find ourselves pretty nearly on foot, in consequence of the loss of our horses, and the estimated distance to St. Miguel, the first Spanish settlement, about 500 miles—a walk not altogether agreeable.

17th—Saw a considerable number of buffaloe; saw and pursued an Indian, but did not overtake him.

21st—Passed Louse Island; saw several wild horses.

22d—Travelled about 10 miles and stopped on the Arkansas river for the purpose of jerking buffalo meat. Killed 12 or 15 buffaloes and 2 wild horses.

28th—We this day crossed the Arkansas river and entered the N. Mexican Province. Encamped on the Sand Hills, without wood or water for man or beast.

29th—Travelled 30 miles; left our encampment at 4 o'clock, a. m., and travelled without making any halt until about 4 o'clock, p. m., without a drop of water for our horses or mules, by which time many of them were nearly exhausted, as well as a number of the men; a dog which had travelled with us during our journey, this day fell down and expired, such was the extreme heat and suffering. Fortunately for us all at about 4 o'clock a small ravine was discovered and pursued for a few miles, and after digging in the sand at the bottom of it, water was procured in sufficient quantity to satisfy both man and horse, but not till after five or six wells were sunk; and such was the extreme suffering of the animals that it was with the utmost difficulty could be kept out of the holes until buckets could be filled for them. I never in my life experienced a time when such general alarm and consternation pervaded every person on account of the want of water.

30th—We this day remained stationary for the purpose of recruiting our horses; several persons were sent out in search of water, who returned in the evening after having succeeded. Our horses appeared to be

astonishingly refreshed this morning. Our hunters killed several buffaloe and one wild horse.

July 3—Travelled along up the Semerone creek; water remarkably bad and scarce, having to dig for it at every place we stopped. One of our hunters wounded a wild horse, and brought him into camp; it is believed he can be recovered and made serviceable.

5th—Encamped on the same creek, where were three lodges of Indians. This day two of the dearborns gave way; one of them had a wheel entirely fitted out with new spokes in a very short time, and the other quickly repaired.

8th—Travelled about 23 miles over a very sandy barren prairie, without water. Saw many green grapes, wild currants, etc.

12th—Travelled over an uneven and mountainous country, we begin now to approach the Rocky Mountains and find the country uneven, with high projecting knobs of mountains and rocks. Encamped on a stream that empties into the Canadian fork of the Arkansas. Saw a great number of grasshoppers.

17th—Crossed Red river, the water of which is of a very deep red color, resembling thin, weak blood.

19th—Travelled in the midst of the cliffs and knobs of the Rocky Mountains; the mountains at this place are not exceedingly high, but appear to have been torn asunder by some uncommon convulsion of nature, and to rise in stupendous knobs and points; but little timber to be seen in any direction; saw a number of wild and uncommon plants and weeds, some of which were extremely odoriferous and fragrant; also a considerable number of birds of various kinds.

22nd — Arrived at the ranche or temporary residence of a Mr. Juan Peno, which is the first civilized habitation we have seen since we left the U. S. This was to us a pleasing prospect, as we were politely received. This man is wealthy, having 160,000 head of sheep, and many cattle, horses and mules. We encamped near his house, where we had fine spring water.

23d—Travelled over a very hilly broken country; encamped in the mountain without water; saw a number of herds of sheep and cattle. The sheep and cattle seem to be smaller than those of the U. S.

25th—Arrived and encamped in the rear of St. Miguel. Considerable rejoicing appeared among the natives on our arrival, and they welcomed us with the best music the place afforded. A description of this place can best be given by comparing it to a large brickyard, where there are a number of kilns put up and not burnt; as all the houses are made of bricks dried in the sun, and none of them burnt; all the roofs are entirely flat; the inhabitants appear to me to be a miserably poor people, but perfectly happy and contented, and appeared very desirous to make our situation as agreeable as possible.

27th—Left camp and travelled 3 miles on our way to Santa Fe, and encamped near a little village called St. James, where many of the inhabitants visited us. These people appear to be fond of the Americans, and wish to cultivate a good understanding with them.

28th—Arrived at Santa Fe about dusk. This is quite a populous place, but is built entirely of mud houses; some parts of the city are tolerably regularly built, others very irregularly. The inhabitants appear to be friendly, and some of them are very wealthy; but by far the greater part are the most miserable, wretched, poor creatures that I have ever seen; yet they appear to be quite happy and contented in their miserable priest-ridden situation.

This city is well supplied with good water; provisions very scarce; a great many beggars to be seen walking the streets.

31st—The distance from Franklin to this place is estimated at 931 miles. Entered our goods and arranged the taxes with the collector who appears to be an astonishingly obliging man as a public officer.

August 1st—Remained in town and endeavoring to sell goods, which we find difficult to do to advantage owing to the scarcity of money and the quality of the goods.

May 31st, 1825—This day I left Santa Fe for the United States, having remained in this country about 10 months, during which time the following is the result of my observations, etc., on the subject of the manners, customs, etc., of the country and people.

On my arrival in New Mexico, I was astonished at the blind zeal and enthusiasm of the people, all professing the Catholic religion, which I found to be the only religion tolerated in the country, and which I do verily believe is the best that could possibly be established among them, as they appear to live more happy under their religious yoke than any other profession I have ever known, and I believe die as happily as any people in the world. The homage and adoration which they pay to their priests, far surpass that of any other religious sect to their God and is much greater than they themselves pay to their God, as all their worship to Him consists of the most unmeaning ceremony.

As relates to their manners, customs, etc., I am reluctantly constrained to say, that I do not believe there is a people on the globe so entirely destitute of correct moral principles as the inhabitants of New Mexico, I scarcely know a single vice that it not indulged in by them to the very great excess, excepting that of intoxication, and the absence of this is owing to the scarcity of ardent spirits. In fact every vice reigns among this people to the greatest extent that their poor, miserable situation will admit. In justice, however, I can not forbear to remark, that there does exist among them one solitary virtue, and that is hospitality to strangers; for when I consider the scarcity there of human diet, I believe no people would more willingly divide their morsel with the stranger than they, and that too without any demand or expectation of compensation; but if you offer to return them the value, or ten times as much, it will at all times be received.

As relates to their ideas of decency or modesty, they appear to have the most imperfect notion, as the men and women will indiscriminately and freely converse together on the most

indecent, gross and vulgar subjects that can possibly be conceived, without the least embarrassment or confusion.

As regards the face of the country, it is in general remarkably poor and sterile, as not any kind of grain or vegetable can at any season of the year be raised without being watered by water from canals taken from springs or the rivers which run through the country.

There are among these people but very few men of information, and I believe no women at all of education. Their priests, perhaps, are the best informed men among them, and I sincerely believe nine-tenths of them to be the most abandoned scoundrels that disgrace human nature."

CITIES THAT WERE PROMISED.

In the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, the files of which are in the library of the State Historical Society, are advertisements of a number of towns mentioned below, not one of which can now be found in a directory of Missouri, and even as early as 1837 when Wetmore's Gazetteers was published they are not mentioned. The facts stated in the advertisements and the predictions made as to the future of the towns are of interest. The causes of their failures would be an interesting subject for investigation.

AMERICA.

Wm. M. Alexander for himself and other proprietors April 8, 1820, offered lots for sale. The town was ten miles above the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The town had been commenced a year before, was the permanent seat of justice of the county, and commanded the trade of an extensive, fertile and thriving tract of country.

COLUMBIA.

Robt. W. Morris, James Riggs and David P. Mahan were the proprietors of this town, October 1, 1819, which they state was in a pleasant and beautiful situation on the Missouri river, nearly opposite Missouriton, in the Little Osage bottom, and about forty miles nearly west of Boonville. An order of the County Court had been made to run a road from Boonville to the Pinnacles, fifteen miles below the town, through the main street of which its continuation would pass. The resulting great western communication through the town and its navigable advantages would make it one of the most public places on the Missouri. Other advantages were pointed out—immense coal banks, sufficiency of timber, four miles from Salt Fork of the Lamine river and a neighborhood rapidly populating.

It will be noticed this was not the present Columbia, but a town on the Missouri river.

COLUMBUS.

John D. Thomas, the proprietor, July 16, 1819, offered lots for sale. The town was situated on the South bank of the Missouri river, at the head of Petit Osage Bottom, and "nearly opposite the notorious town site in the Sugar Tree Bottom." It had several excellent springs of water which could be conveyed to any part of the town. There was a large bank of stone coal, an established ferry, and the town would probably be a county seat.

SMITHTON.

Taylor Berry, Richard Gentry and David Tod, trustees, July 23, 1819, advertise for a contract to build a double hewed log house, shingle roof, and stone chimneys, one story and a half high, also a contract to dig and wall a well.

The failure to find water in this well was probably the cause of moving the town across the small valley, and starting a new town which is the present Columbia.

MISSOURITON.

H. Carroll and Robert Wallace, August 20, 1819, told of this "seite" in the Sugar Tree Bottom, equally distant from Grand River and Crooked River Bluff, without any rival in the space of country between. The bottom was there eight to ten miles wide of fine soil and timber, encompassed by Wakenda and Crooked River lower settlements, from which a county would be formed, with this as its county seat.

The country around had increased in population rapidly. and within two hours ride were two mill sites, on one of which a mill would be erected that fall, while a horse mill would be built in the town immediately. On the opposite shore were excellent quarries of stone coal and limestone, and good building timber could be had without expense. The place was protected from being washed away by an island above the town throwing current away from it. Even at that early day ornamentation was not neglected, and 80 to 100 yards wide along the river were designed for a walk and park purposes. A ferry had been established from the town. Fifty lots would

be offered at public sale, and lots would be reserved for mechanics and tradesmen who would settle on and improve them.

PERSIA.

O. Babbitt, J. Tefft, E. Stanley and N. Patten, Jr., agents for the town, April 1, 1820, offered lots for sale. The town was situated on Rocher Perce Creek, on the main road leading from Franklin to St. Charles, about 28 miles from Franklin, and generally supposed to be in the center of a contemplated county, in a fertile country rapidly populating with wealthy and respectable citizens. Never-failing springs were close by, and Rocher Perce creek had a never failing supply of water for running mills at all times. Two of the proprietors would immediately build a saw and grist mill, near the town and erect a bridge across the creek. There would also be erected a brewery, distillery, carding machine and fulling mill. "The proprietors of this town do not wish to exhibit on paper, for purposes of speculation, as is too frequently the case, but wish purchasers to improve their lots and realize their value." Fifty lots were to be given merchants and mechanics or others who would build upon them according to certain specifications.

NASHVILLE.

Peter Bass, Richard Gentry and J. M. White, proprietors and agents for the other proprietors on December 17, 1819, advertised a public sale of lots in this town laid out on a Spanish grant which had been confirmed to the United States. It was on the north bank of the Missouri, near the mouth of Little Bonne Femme creek, about thirty miles below Franklin, and about the same distance from Cote sans Dessein. It was the nearest and most convenient point to the river for the numerous settlements in the Two Mile Prairie and surrounding country.

This was just below Providence and was named for Ira P. Nash. At one time it promised to be an important point, but finally the water swept it away.

F. A. SAMPSON.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, IN SALINE COUNTY, MO.

Introductory—When I agreed to prepare a paper on the history of Methodism in Saline County, I thought I had data sufficient to enable me to do the work, but I soon found that I really had only a part of what I needed, and that some of the more important classes of early organization I had nothing, and investigation showed that in some cases there were no records or journals, except minutes of the conference giving the appointments of the preachers, to be found. In my hunt for information I have been fortunate in finding persons who have furnished me with much valuable historical data. I am especially indebted to Mrs. Josephine Land, of Gilliam, daughter of Rev. Matthias Ayes in whose house, about eight miles north of Slater, a class was organized about 1836 or 1837; to Mrs. Mary Wall, of Slater, granddaughter of Richard Durritt, of Rock Creek, in whose cabin a class was organized about 1833; to Thomas Duggins, of Marshall, son of T. C. Duggins, in whose house a class was organized in 1841 or 1842; to Judge A. F. Brown, of Malta Bend, son of James Brown, one of the first members of the Grand Pass class, for valuable information concerning Malta Bend and Grand Pass classes; and to Rev. Milton Adkisson, who was born and reared in the southern part of the county, for very valuable information concerning the work generally in the county. His father's house was one of the first preaching places in the county.

I have not always been able to give exact dates, but the paper, I think, in all particulars is substantially correct, and the future historian can use it with the assurance that it contains no material errors. Some errors, I am sure, there are, and it could not be otherwise as much of it has been gathered from the memory of very old persons, but I rejoice that it has

been possible to rescue so much valuable history as I have from loss.

First Period, 1818-1844.—The first immigrants into the county located for the most part in the river bottoms under the impression that the uplands were not productive. In 1810 a man by the name of Cox began a settlement in the bottom not far above Arrow Rock. In the fall of 1816 James Wilhite and William Hayes settled in the Big Bottom east of and below Glasgow. About 1816 Richard Edmonson settled in what was afterwards called Edmondson's Bottom, a few miles up the river from the present town of Frankfort. The first settlers in the Miami bottom came about 1817. Settlements were also made on Blackwater in 1818, and Salt Pond in 1817. All of these settlements continued to grow but not very rapidly for some years, but in 1825 and 1826 two events greatly favored the more rapid and permanent settlement of the county. (1) The great overflow of the Missouri river broke up the settlements in the great bottoms and caused many of the settlers to select homesteads in the interior of the county. The extinguishment of Indian titles and the removal of the Indians from the State gave a wonderful impulse to immigration, and from that time the county filled up rapidly. That the new settlements were visited by the Circuit Rider and his co-laborers, the local preachers, with more or less regularity is not to be doubted, and probably classes in some or all of the new communities were organized, but if so no records of such organizations now exist. If any classes did exist they were broken up by the flood of 1825-6.

First Sermon.—In the autumn of 1817 Rev. John Scripps was appointed to Boon's Lick Circuit. Of this Circuit Mr. Scripps has left us the following description: "My Circuit extended on the north of the Missouri river from Cote Sans Dessein to Grand river, and on the south side from Jefferson

1. Annals of Methodism in Missouri, Rev. W. S. Woodard, Columbia, 1893, page 30.

City to where Lexington now is. On the night of February 18, 1818, I preached in Edmonson's Bottom in the farthest house on the south side of the Missouri river. On the 20th of July I preached to twenty or thirty persons in the Petitsaw Plains higher up the river." This sermon preached in the Edmonson Bottom was the first Methodist sermon ever preached in Saline county of which we have any record. That some local preacher may have been there previously is possible, but if so no record of such service remains.

The First Class.—It is supposed the first class of which we have any record was organized by Rev. John Scripps (2) at the house of Henry Nave (3) who lived in Coxe's Bottom about three miles north of Arrow Rock in 1818. Who were the original members we do not know, but doubtless Mr. Nave headed the list. How long the class existed we are not able to say but suppose till the settlement was broken up by the great overflow of 1825-6.

At the session of the Missouri Conference which met in the autumn of 1818 Lamine Circuit was set off from the Boon's Lick Circuit, and was the first circuit in what is now the Southwest Missouri Conference. This new circuit extended from Jefferson City up the river without limit and south and west to include all the new settlements. As will be seen Saline county was included in this new Circuit, but for years it was really a very small part of it.

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2. John Scripps was born in Ireland. He came to Missouri when a boy and settled near Cape Girardeau in 1809. He entered the Conference in 1814 and was a member for ten years, during which time he filled the most important appointments. As to learning and general intelligence he easily stood at the front of his Conference and he was reckoned quite a scholar. He was a clear and forcible writer also.

3. Henry Nave was a native of Tennessee, and one of Andrew Jackson's soldiers in the war of 1812. He and others from Tennessee and Kentucky settled in Coxe's Bottom in 1816. After the great overflow in 1825, he selected a new homestead about five miles west of Arrow Rock, where he lived until his death which occurred in 1884 at the age of 96 years. Mr. Nave was a charter member of Arrow Rock Lodge No. 55 A. F. & A. M. He belonged to the class of grand men who have contributed so largely to the good name of his adopted state.

For six years there is no record of the work of the itinerant in the county. For this seeming neglect, there are two reasons at least. First there were few settlers except in the bottoms, and as we have before stated, if any classes were organized in these first settlements, as is possible, all records of such were lost. In the second place, only one preacher was appointed to this large Circuit, and the lower part of it being well settled demanded all his time.

Smith's Chapel.—A class was organized in the Bingham settlement and probably in the cabin of Wyatt Bingham in 1824, as we suppose by Stephen R. Begg, who was the preacher for that year on the Lamine Circuit. Among the first members were Wyatt Bingham and wife, Walter Adkisson and wife, Adam Steele and wife and Benjamin Brown. For over twenty years services were held in private houses, alternating between the residences of Henry Nave, Adam Steele, Wyatt Bingham and Walker Adkisson. About 1845 a large frame school house was built one and one-half miles east and a half mile south of where Smith's Chapel now stands. It was called Bingham's school house. In this house all denominations worshiped for several years. In 1857 a frame church was erected at a cost of about $2,000 and named Smith's Chapel. Dr. C. E. Smith donated the land and gave $300 for its erection, hence its name. In 1894 a new and commodious church superceded the old frame building. Smith's Chapel Society is noted for the number of young men sent into the ministry of the church, not less than 14 since its organization, some of whom became prominent and all useful and faithful ministers of the gospel. The Chapel is about ten miles east and one and one-half miles south of Arrow Rock. It still exerts a strong and healthful moral and religious influence in the community.

Arrow Rock.—The first authentic record we have of the Arrow Rock class is that of 1831, when the membership was composed of William Brown and wife, Miss Nancy Futwell,

Mrs. Nancy Bingham, Rudolph Haupe and wife, Joseph Patterson and wife, Benjamin Huston and wife, and Jesse and Margaret Reid. The class worshipped first in private houses, then in a school house used by all denominations. In 1849 a church was erected at a cost of about $2,000, and in 1850 was dedicated by James Mitchel. This church is still in use and in a good state of preservation. This society soon became a very important one, and a point from which many members went out to other classes as they were formed in contiguous neighborhoods.

In 1834 the name of the Circuit was changed from Lamine to Arrow Rock, a name it has ever since borne. In 1835 a session of the Missouri Conference was held at Arrow Rock in connection with a camp meeting. Tenters were in attendance from other parts of the country, not only to participate in the religious services of the meeting, but also to assist in the entertainment of the ministers in attendance on the Conference and other visitors. In that day the campers dispensed bountiful hospitality. The Missouri Conference at this time included the states of Missouri and Arkansas and that part of Missouri Territory, now the State of Kansas, and the Indian Territory lying south of Kansas. Over sixty preachers received appointments, but how many were present at the session of the Conference we do not know. It is said that during the session the daily attendance was about 1000, which was large for that day. The Conference remained in session for ten days. The venerable Bishop Roberts presided. Among those in attendance were many Christian Indians, members of Missions just west of the Missouri line. They belonged to the Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes.

Grand Pass.—The class of Grand Pass was organized in the house of J. DeMot in 1832, by B. R. Johnson, then in charge of the Lexington Circuit. The charter members were Elizabeth and Obiah DeMot and Elizabeth and Louisa Lewis. From a letter of Judge A. F. Brown we take the following concerning this, the first and one of the most important so-

cieties in the county: "My first recollection of the early Methodist preachers was in the thirties, probably 1835, when this country was very thinly settled, and they first preached in private houses. In the neighborhood of Grand Pass they preached at John DeMot's, who kept the postoffice and sometimes at the house of John M. Lewis, and at my father's. After about 1838 or 1840 preaching was in a school house one and one-half miles from Grand Pass, and in summer time basket meetings were held in a grove. These meetings were attended by the people from miles around. In 1846 Grand Pass Chapel was built. Its trustees were Joel Meadows, Pleasant Horner and James Brown, my father.

"A protracted meeting soon after this Chapel was dedicated resulted in quite a number of additions to the church. Some of the most prominent citizens of the county were among the new converts, among them Dr. G. W. Hereford, Col. John M. Lewis and many others. Among early members were James and Mary R. Brown, Joel Meadows and wife, Pleasant Horner and wife, John Frizzell and wife, Mary J. and Harriet Lewis. The society continued to prosper for many years, but it is not so prosperous now. Other classes organized in nearby neighborhoods have greatly interfered with the growth of the mother class." In 1884 a new church took the place of the old chapel. It cost $1,800. For many years Grand Pass was one of the most important societies of the denomination in that part of the county and was a center of great influence.

Rock Creek.—The exact date of the organization of the Rock Creek Church seems to be lost. Richard Durrett came from Virginia and settled in the neighborhood in 1832. He was a member of the Methodist Church in Virginia, and as soon as he had a dwelling for his family it seems he opened it, as the phrase was then used, for religious services, and the first Methodist sermon in that neighborhood was preached in his house, either by W. W. Redman or John K. Lacy and we think by the former. The class, it is all but certain, was or-

ganized in 1832 or 1833 by Rev. Wm. W. Redman. Among the early members were Richard Durrett and wife, Mrs. Sarah Pemberton, Anderson Kirbey and wife, Mortamar Gains and wife and Charles W. Cathrae and wife. Mr. Durrett was liberal and progressive and contributed more than any one else to the success of this infant organization. The preaching for years was in his house and there also were held prayer and class meetings, he being one of the Leaders. The first house erected for public meeting was of logs and used as a school house and church for many years, and until the frame church was built in 1852. Richard Durrett not only gave the land on which the first house was erected, but also the ground on which the new church in 1852 was built together with land for a camp ground and cemetery. The church erected in 1852 during the pastorate of Revs. W. W. Prottsman and T. M. Finney was occupied by the society until the present church at Orearville was erected in 1885 when the Rock Creek society was disbanded, part of the members going into the Orearville society and others into the societies of Shiloh and Marshall. The old church is now used as an outhouse on a farm. Many famous camp meetings were held at the old Rock Creek camp grounds. One especially held about 1852 is still remembered by old people and spoken of as a meeting of wonderful power and far reaching in its influence.

A Typical House of Worship of a Primitive Community.—Lest we forget, I insert the description of the house first used by the Methodists of the Rock Creek neighborhood, by Rev. Milton Adkisson. Mr. Adkisson was born, reared and licensed to preach in Saline County and once was pastor of the Rock Creek society. He has been for fifty-three years a minister in the Methodist church, is still living beloved and highly esteemed by all who know him.

'Rock Creek church was decidedly primitive. Constructed of hewed logs pointed with lime morter. Measurement, 20 by 25 feet, old fashioned fire place in the east end, door in the center of south side; a small window on each side

of the door contained twelve lights eight by ten inches, with similar ones on the north side. Seats were made of split logs, flat side up, each half log having four legs in it. The roof was of short boards supported by rafters and cross strips, clear open space between floor and roof. At base of the rafters the sparrows and peewees built their nests, in plain view of the congregation. About the second time W. M. Prottsman preached there I heard him say, 'This old barn is not fit for pigeons to roost in.' ''

Miami.—In the year 1834 and 1835 Abraham Milin traveled the Arrow Rock Circuit and organized a class near Miami under an elm tree. This class was transferred to Miami later. Its members were Mother Terrell, aunt of Rev. W. M. Terrell, a local preacher, — Clemens and wife and N. Perry and wife. Mother Terrell was a power for good in Saline county. She went far and near to attend meetings. She was wonderfully gifted in prayer and exhortation. She is still affectionately remembered by the people of her old neighborhood. The first house of worship was a frame one which was burned during the war. The present church, a substantial brick building, was erected 1869 to 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. W. S. Woodard at a cost of $6,500.

Mount Carmel.—There is some uncertainty as to the date of the organization of this class. Rev. W. S. Woodard in his ''Annals of Methodism in Missouri,'' says it was organized one or two years after the organization of the Miami class. According to this, Mt. Carmel class must have been organized in 1837 or 1838, and as B. R. Johnson was on the Circuit at that time it is quite certain that he organized it. Services were held in a school house erected by Maj. T. H. Harvey on his own land. There were few or no public school houses at that time. Among the early members of the first class we find the names of William Brown and Lucy, his wife, Josiah Gaulden and his wife, B. T. Irwine and wife, Hugh Irvine and wife, T. H. Harvey and Elizabeth, his wife, Mrs. Lucinda

Johnson, wife of the pastor, as we suppose, and T. R. E. Harvey, son of Maj. T. H. Harvey, who remained on the home place until a short time before his death in 1903, at the age of seventy-six, and who for all these years was a pillar in his church, the worthy son of a worthy father, and a leading citizen. A substantial brick church was erected in 1850 during the pastorate of W. M. Prottsman, at a cost of about $3,000. It is yet in a good state of repair and still in use at this writing, 1910.

Cambridge—The Cambridge class was organized in August, 1837, by Rev. George W. Bewley, in old Jefferson, some distance up the river from where the town of Cambridge was afterwards located. The first members were Robert C. Land and America Land, his wife, and his sister, Charlotte B. Land, Robert Martyr and Mary Martyr, his wife, Winston and Frances Loving, John A. Hicks and Mary Wooldridge with R. C. Land as class leader. The first church was built in old Jefferson in 1840 or 1841 and dedicated by Rev. J. R. Bennett. It was about 30 by 40 feet and cost between $700 and $800. This was the first Methodist church erected in this county. In 1855 the present church, 36 by 54 feet, was erected in Cambridge. This is a frame and is still in a good state of preservation. It cost $2,400. As was the custom at that time, a galary was built in it for the use of the colored people with an outside door so that they could go in and out without disturbing the congregation of white worshippers. During the war a detachment of soldiers took possession of the church, surrounded it with a strong stockade and occupied it for several months. Of course all public religious services were suspended in Cambridge for the time.

Such names as the Lands, Gilliams, Duggins, Richison, Goode, Smith, Harris and others comprising the best citizens of the community were to be found on the register of the society in the early days. All or nearly all of the early members were from Virginia. For many years the Cambridge class was one of the most important and influential in the

county, but when the Chicago and Alton Railroad was built leaving Cambridge off its line, and the new towns of Slater and Gilliam were located, many of the substantial members moved to one of the other of these new towns and of course changed the place of their membership. The Cambridge class is now few in numbers and weak financially, nearly all the old members having moved away. They have regular preaching once a month with an occasional extra service.

The Class in the Ayers Neighborhood.—Of this class Mrs. Land, of Gilliam, widow af the late R. T. Land, (4) writes: "The preaching place was at my father's, Matthias Ayers' house. He moved from Virginia in 1836, and I think the class was organized soon after he came. Preaching was on Wednesday morning, 11 a. m. being the usual hour. Services were probably held once in four weeks. The services were well attended by the neighbors and most of them would stay for dinner, until they were reproved for doing so by Rev. Benjamin Johnson, the Circuit preacher, which greatly mortified my father and mother, as they were glad to have the neighbors stay, and always prepared for them, as such a custom was usual then. Preaching continued for a number of years and then the names of the members were transferred to Cambridge." This transfer probably took place about 1855 when the new church, still in use, was erected. The transfer of the members of the Ayres class refers to only a part of the class especially to members of the Ayres family. The families of Wooldridge, Woodson and others still remained, and preaching was continued in the neighborhood in the Rhodes school house till about 1875 or 1876, when the preaching place was changed to Frankfort where it continued till 1879, when the class was merged in the new class class organized in Slater.

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4. Robert Frank Land was born in Virginia, 1835, the family coming to Missouri in 1836. He was the son of Judge Robert C. Land, who was the most prominent original member of the Class organized at Old Jefferson, afterwards Cambridge.

The Duggins Class.—Of this class we have the following history from Mr. Thomas Duggins, of Marshall, Missouri. He says: "My father, Thomas C. Duggins, came to Saline county in 1841 and settled in the Sharron neighborhood, seven miles northwest of the present town of Slater. In 1845 he moved into the neighborhood three miles west of Slater. The class was formed at his house in 1841 or 1842 and preaching was held regularly in his house. After he moved the preaching was continued in his home in the new neighborhood, and so continued till 1858 when the Mount Horeb church was built." This was a union house erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Methodists. The class continued to worship at Mount Horeb until the Slater society was organized in 1879 when the original Duggins class was merged into the Slater society. Following are some of the first members of the Duggins class: Thomas C. Duggins, Mrs. E. W. Duggins, his wife, Thomas Jackson and wife, Margaret, and daughter, Miss Mary; John Jackson and wife, Sarah; Levi Cram, wife and daughter. Mr. Duggins was a man of more than ordinary ability and influence. He was devoted to his church and his library was stocked with Methodist books and literature. His wife was one of the most devoted and consecrated Christian women. For some fifteen or more years the house of Mr. and Mrs. Duggins was a Methodist chapel. As it is likely that the preaching service was on a week day it meant the loss of much time and money, for the custom then was that many would stay after preaching for dinner and spend the afternoon in social intercourse. Yet these early Methodists gladly made such sacrifices that they and their neighbors might hear the gospel.

Marshall.—The society in Marshall was organized in 1842 by Rev. W. P. Nicholds. The first members were Rev. John Hood and wife, Dr. John Hicks and wife, John A. Trigg, Mrs. Rebecca Trigg, Fleming H. Brown, Benoni Robian and Thomas Davis. The first church building was a frame, built probably about 1854 or 1855; and dedicated by Rev. Peter Akers, 1855

or 1856. The second church, a brick building, was began in 1870, and dedicated by Bishop Marvin in 1876. It is said to have cost $9,000. This church was superceded in 1889 by another and superior one. The society or church is strong and prosperous. The register contains the names of 547 members and many of the most influential citizens are in the communion.

Elmwood.—According to the "History of Saline County" the first preaching in Elmwood township was by Rev. A. Millice. As he was the preacher on the Arrow Rock Circuit from September 1834 to September 1835, the preaching service referred to probably was held in the summer of 1835, the same year that he organized a class at Miami. It is supposed that he may have organized a class at that time in the house of Samuel Hays where the services were held, but if so all record of the event is lost. The first preaching service of which we have any authentic information was conducted in a school house located between Elmwood and Sweet Springs in 1852, but by whom we do not know; probably by Rev. William Prottsman. Preaching was continued in the school house until the Ebenezer church was built; the time of its erection is not definitely known but was between 1852 and 1856. This church was located about two and one-half or three miles west of Elmwood. Duirng the war the class at Ebenezer suffered as did many of the classes in the county, and like some others was compelled to suspend all church services till peace came again.

In 1866 Rev. J. R. Bennett held a successful meeting and reorganized the Ebenezer class. The Ebenezer church was in use until a class was organized in the town of Elmwood. The Ebenezer church was then sold to be used as a dwelling and is so used at the present time. When the town of Elmwood was laid out in 1867, Rev. N. Tolbert was the first to conduct religious services in the new town. The Methodists, doubtless, continued to make use of the school house as a place of worship till the present church was built in 1874. The class now num-

bers seventy-four. Among the original members of the old Ebenezer class were William Davis and wife, James Beaty and wife, William Beaty, Samuel Beaty, James Dysart and wife and Samuel Martin and wife. For the foregoing facts I am indebted to Mrs. Samuel Fitzpatrick, of Marshall, daughter of William Davis, one of the original members.

We have now reached the end of the first period of the existence of Methodism in Saline county, the period beginning with the first sermon preached by John Scripps in Edmonson's Bottom in February, 1818, and ending with the session of the Missouri Conference held in September, 1844, the last session of the Conference held before the division of the church was consummated. The first period was the seed time of the church. The Circuit rider and local preacher literally followed the newly made wagon trail of the immigrants to the new settlements, preaching to the people wherever hearers could be secured, and forming classes wherever a few members could be secured. In this way preaching places were established in nearly every settlement in the county.

This was the period of self-denial on the part of the preacher and his family. A bare support was all he could hope for, and even that was often denied him. How he managed to live on the small pittance, called quarterage, will always remain an unsolved problem.

This was, in a peculiar sense, the period of great usefulness of the exhorter. He seldom took a text but in all other respects his work was very much like that of the local preacher. His themes were repentance ,faith, conversion and holy living. His labors were often crowned with great success.

This was pre-eminently the period of the local preacher. It is hard to understand how the infant church could have succeeded without him. He preached where the Circuit Rider could not go for want of time. He preached to societies on the Sabbath where the Circuit Rider could only visit on a week day. He married the young folks, buried the dead and, it ordained, he baptised the new converts and children. He

organized new classes, and, in short, did the work of the itinerant in his absence, and frequently assisted in revivals and camp meetings.

This was also the period of class leader, the preacher's right hand man, his under shepherd. In many places the work of the preacher was limited to a single sermon once in four weeks, and that on a week day. Sometimes a local preacher could visit these small and often out of the way classes, but often the regular preacher's single monthly sermon was all the preaching the people would have. But the class leader would hold service for them on the Sabbath, and watch over and care for them as a true shepherd, and thus conserve the work of the pastor, adding to the preacher's work his own labors and influence. The class meeting was without doubt the greatest means of grace and growth in spiritual life in the early church.

The camp meeting of this period was a most valuable agent in reaching the people with the gospel. All the regular preaching was done in the settlers' cabins and the small log school house. To hold protracted services in these small buildings was all but impossible. This condition made the camp meeting a necessity and nearly every circuit had one or more camp grounds where meetings were held annually, and generally in the late summer or early autumn. Every one in the circuit looked forward to these great religious occasions. They were usually times of refreshing. Many new converts would be made and new members received. These would be from different parts of the county and of course the new members would go to different classes, so that the entire circuit would sometimes be greatly built up and benefited. But the local preacher, class leader and camp meeting have served the providential purpose for which they were so well adapted and are passing never more to return, and their names even are soon to be only a memory.

At the close of this period there were eleven organized classes with a membership of a few more than 500, but with only one small meeting house, the one built at Old Jefferson

in 1840. The following preachers served the church during this period: John Scripps, W. R. Jones, Levin Green, F. B. Leach, S. R. Biggs, Uriah Haw, John Harris, William Crane, J. Williams, W. W. Redman, E. T. Peery, J. K. Lacy, Abraham Milice, George W. Bewley, Benjamin R. Johnson, R. H. Jordan, Hugh L. Dodds, William P. Nichols, and John Thatcher. The Presiding Elders were David Sharp, Jesse Hale, John Drew, Andrew Monroe, Jesse Green, A. M. McAlister, Joseph Edmondson, W. W. Redman, J. M. Jameson.

Second Period, 1845 to 1860.—Prairie Ridge.—This class was organized in 1853. For sometime the Methodists worshipped in a house called Salt Fork Church, owned jointly by them and the Cumberland Presbyterians. The present church building was erected in 1888. B. H. Gragg was the first pastor of the new church. This class was the only one so far as we have any record, that was organized in the county between the Conference sessions of 1844 and 1860. Beginning the second period of our sketch with 1845 we note no special change in the work of the church for some time. Until 1849 only one preacher was assigned each year to Arrow Rock Circuit, which included the entire county, but about 1845 to 1850 there began a period of great prosperity for the entire country in which Saline county had its full share including the church. The farmer found ready market for his hemp, tobacco and live stock at remunerative prices. Improvement and advancement were noted on every hand. Immigrants were rapidly settling on the rich unoccupied government land and development was rapid. The growth of the church both in numbers and financial ability kept pace with the county, and as it became able to better support these preachers, a demand was made for more Sabbath day preaching. To meet this demand two preachers, T. T. Ashby and Thomas G. James, were sent to the circuit in the fall of 1849. This policy was continued until 1852 when Arrow Rock Circuit was divided, forming the Circuits of Arrow Rock and Saline. The first embraced the following classes: Arrow Rock, Ridge Prairie, Rock Creek

Bingham's School house, now Smith's Chapel, and Marshall. Saline Circuit was composed of Cambridge, Miami, Mt. Carmel, T. C. Duggins and the Ayers classes. Each circuit probably embraced preaching places where no society existed, and of which there is no record as far as is known. This arrangement of two circuits continued to the end of the period. These two circuits included all the societies in the county except Grand Pass.

This period was an era of church building. Good substantial frame buildings were erected as follows: Smith's Chapel, Arrow Rock, Rock Creek, Cambridge, Marshall, Miami and Grand Pass. The church at Mt. Carmel is of brick. These houses, with possibly two exceptions, cost from $1200 to $2500. All the classes continued to grow numerically so that at the close of the Conference year, in the fall of 1860 there were reported over 700 members in the county. It must be borne in mind that during this period many of the early settlers including not a few Methodists sold their improved claims and went further west or to other parts of the State where they could select new claims of unimproved land, and with the money obtained for their Saline county claims, purchase from the Government a permanent homestead.

Third Period, 1861-1907.—Malta Bend.—About 1864 Dr. A. P. Brown began to hold prayer meetings first in vacant houses then in school houses at Little Grove, near Malta Bend. No class was organized till 1884. The members of the neighborhood held their membership with the Grand Pass society. But in 1884 J. A. Greening, who was the preacher on Grand Pass circuit, held a successful meeting in Malta Bend and organized a society. In 1891 the present church was erected at a cost of $1800. The Circuit parsonage is located at Malta Bend. We are indebted to Judge A. F. Brown, one of the eldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Malta Bend, for the above facts. Judge Brown is the son-in-law of the late Rev. J. R. Bennett, once a prominent minister of Missouri Methodism.

Sweet Springs.—The class at Brownsville, now Swee Springs, was set off from the Blackwater society by Rev. W. B McFarland in 1870. The class consisted of Fletcher Patrick and family, C. H. Wells and family, William Chapman, E Chapman and Benjamin Smith. The church building, a union one, belonged to the Presbyterians and Methodists and was built in 1868. It was occupied jointly by the two churches. Regular Methodist services were held in it for some time before the Brownsville members were constituted into a separate class in 1870. The Methodists now have an attractive house of worship of their own.

Saline City.—We can not ascertain definitely when the class at Saline City was organized, but probably sometime in the '60's. Church services were held in a school house one half mile west of town. In 1873 a successful meeting resulted in a number of additions to the society. This enabled them to erect a substantial frame church building, still standing. For some time the society was prosperous, but some years ago German immigrants bought the farms of many of the members of the society, which so reduced its membership that the organization was given up. Some of the members joined nearby societies, while others moved away.

Walnut Grove.—This class was organized in 1877. Among the original members were R. Jones and wife, B. E. Lawless John Smith and wife, Isaac Nave, Jr., J. H., E. B., Mary E. E. E. and N. H. Jamison. The society worshipped in a hall erected jointly by the Granger Lodge, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches. This society after a few years gave up its organization, the members uniting with other nearby societies.

Hernden.—The class at Hernden was organized by Rev. A. M. Rader in 1866. The first members were R. P. Wall and wife, W. G. Boatright and wife, Al Hudson and wife, James Ashman, B. Riggins, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Jackson and

and Mrs. Marshall. The house of worship was built in 1868 and dedicated by Rev. M. M. Pugh in 1878.

Rose Valley—The Rose Valley class was organized by Rev. C. H. Wells, a local preacher. J. C. Sink, J. A. Sink, Dora Sink, W. Rothrock, E. Rothrock, L. Ezell, S. Ezell and B. F. Burford were the members. The church was built in 1880 at a cost of $900. We have not been able to get the date of organization of this class.

Slater.—The society at Slater was organized in 1879. Among the original members we find the names of Andrew Bridges, A. Kirby, W. H. Dyer, H. C. Mead, John A. Rich and A. F. Pector. Between thirty and forty composed the first class at its organization. They consisted of the members from Mt. Horeb, Frankfort, Cambridge and other points. A church building was erected the same year at a cost of $1600. It was dedicated by D. R. McAnally, D. D., in September, 1880. In the fall of 1881, W. J. Carpenter was appointed to Slater Circuit. He continued to serve the church there for four years. Early in his pastorate he held a wonderful revival meeting which resulted in the additions of many members to the society. The church building not being large enough to accommodate the congregation, even after being enlarged, the trustees disposed of it and erected a commodious brick building at the cost of $10,000. It is today the most attractive and elegant church building in the county. It was erected in 1893 and was dedicated by Bishop Hendrix. The present membership is 280.

Rich Chapel—About 1880 a class was organized at Carpenter's school house a few miles below Miami. About ten years later the present chapel was erected and named in honor of Rev. George W. Rich, a superanuated preacher of the Missouri Conference, who was serving them at that time as pastor.

Gilliam.—From the best information obtainable, the Gilliam class was organized in 1881 by W. J. Carpenter, pastor. Many of the members were transferred from the Cambridge society, having moved to Gilliam when the Chicago and Alton Railroad was built. The church building was erected about that time largely or entirely by the liberality of W. T. Gilliam, proprietor of the town bearing his name.

Blackburn.—This class was organized about 1884 and the church building erected during the pastorate of A. B. Donaldson, 1890 or 1891. Strange as it may seem we have not been able to get the exact dates. As is often the case, the statement is made that the records are lost. It has always been half of a pastoral charge. No remarkable incident is connected with its history.

O'Rearville.—For many years the members in and about O'Rearville held their membership at Rock Creek, but when the county became more densely settled the church at Rock Creek became inaccessable because there was no public road by which it could be reached, the people owning the adjoining lands refusing to give the right of way for a road to the church. In view of this difficulty, it was decided to sell the old building and put up a beter one in O'Rearville. This house was erected in 1885, during the pastorate of W. B. McFarland. The house cost probably $1800 to $2000.

Shiloh.—The Shiloh church was erected in 1885, B. H. Gragg, pastor. The society was organized, we believe, the same year. The members of the society at its organization were drawn in part from the societies of Arrow Rock, Smith's Chapel and Rock Creek.

Nelson.—The date of the organization of the class at Nelson is not certainly known, but is said to have been not long before the church building now in use was erected, 1889-90,

C. A. Lewis being the preacher in charge. Among the original members were A. J. Conaway, Emma Thornton, Abram Leffer and wife, Mollie Sparks, Mollie Redman, J. C. Sappington, Mrs. Lena Sappington, T. L. Jackson and Mrs. L. Jackson.

Of this period we have thought it only necessary to give the bare facts. The societies are now keeping their church records with more care than has heretofore been observed and the future historian will have little trouble in collecting all needed data concerning the church of this period. The present number of church buildings and societies in the county is twenty and number of church members, 2374.

Slater, Mo. JOAB SPENCER.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MISSOURI CEMETERIES.

Fifth Paper.

The following inscriptions are from monuments in the City cemetery at Boonville. (1)

William W. Adams born Nov 14, 1789, died Sept 10, 1875.

Nancy, wife of W. W. Adams, born Jan. 25, 1794, died Aug. 14, 1865.

Benj. Franklin, son of James & Penelope Alexander, born Jan. 24, 1835, died Mch. 17, 1849.

Wm. T. Almond died Sept. 29, 1842, aged 27 years.

Oliver P. son of W. P. & M. J. Alverson, died June 27, 1885, aged 18 years & 9 days.

Harriet M. Babbitt died Apr. 26, 1857, aged 29 yrs. 8 mo. 18 dys.

John Babbitt died Sept. 22, 1855, aged 35 yrs, 11 mos. 13 dys.

Mary M. wife of W. Babbitt died Dec. 31, 1861, aged 36 yrs, 8 mos, 21 dys.

Jerome Babbitt died June 6, 1857, aged 25 yrs, 4 mos.

Nancy, wife of Ira Babbitt died —— aged 69 yrs, 8 mo, 3 dys.

Cassandra C. Baird died Mch. 30, 1844, aged 3 yrs. & 5 mos.

Susan Barcus died Aug. 8, 1885, aged 86 yrs.

John B. Beck died Sept. 15 1844, aged 55 yrs.

Margaret wife of J. B. Beck born Dec 25 1800, died Apr. 27, 1882.

Isaac N. Bernard died Aug. 10, 1860, in his 68th year.

Susan wife of I. N. Bernard died June 20, 1863, aged –

Susana Bernard died Oct. 1864 aged 70 years.

Louis Bernard born June 25, 1830, died Dec. 5, 1863.

1. With some additions this list includes all inscriptions earlier than 1876, and those later of persons more than 75 years old.

682508

S. E. Bingham died Nov. 1848, aged 29 years.

Charles Bowles born Feb. 17, 1839, died Oct. 6, 1907.

Louisa wife of Chas. Bowles died May 10, 1890, aged 55 yrs.

Eliza wife of Pharaoh Bowles, born Apr. 16, 1822, died Aug. 27, 1897.

Louis H. Braxton born in Louis Co. Va, Aug. 6, 1851, died Sept. 9, 1903.

Lucy E. wife of C. C. Braxton died Sept. 6, 1896, aged 49 yrs.

Robt. T. Brent born in Warrenton, Va., Mch. 17, 1823. Killed by the Apache Indians at Dead Man's Spring, New Mexico, Dec. 2, 1851.

Robert Brent born Sept. 15, 1787, died Aug. 16, 1852.

Mary Jane [Brent] [name erased] born Aug. 1846, died Sept. 26, 1851, aged 5 yrs, 1 mo.

Farewell dear Mary no angry storm
Shall break your deep repose
Bright angels tend to guard thee home
Till Gabriel's trumpet blows
Your dearest little hazel eyes
That often wept distress
Now sleeps upon a claye bed
Your spirit gone to rest.
I cannot wish thee back again
From yonder heavenly shore
Yet daily, hourly I feel
Thy loss dear Mary, more.

ELLEN BRENT.

Patsie wife of Morgan Brown Jan. 1, 1864, Apr. 27, 1906.

Annie wife of Max Burbeck, died Nov. 6, 1884, aged 32 yrs. 3 mo. 2 dys.

James Buchanan, A. M. M. D. C. M. died Aug. 31, 1844, aged 45 yrs. Native of Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Anna L. Byas born July 1, 1860, died May 20, 1882.

Casandra wife of Jas. Carter born July 28, 1786, died Oct. 31, 1851.

James A. son of Joseph & Susan Cassell born Jan. 18, 1834, died Mar. 6, 1860.

Wm. H. Colt son of John G. & Mary Colt died Oct. 3, 1856, aged 40 yrs. 2 mo. 3 days.

Elizabeth S. Craghill born Oct. 15, 1825, died Nov. 28, 1847. Far from my friends I lie alone.

J. W. Crenshaw died Sept. 17, 1843, aged 16 yrs.

Addie V. wife of Wm. H. Crosby born June 11, 1873, died May 14, 1899.

Sarah Crow born Aug. 1812, died Feb. 1893.

Eilanora daughter of J. B. & M. C. Davis died Dec. 5, 1843, aged 2 yrs, 27 dys.

Matilda K. wife of W. Dengolesky, born in Boonville, Mo., July 21, 1848, died in San Francisco, Cal. Mch 24, 1876.

B. Dennington died Mch. 8, 1852, aged 45 years.

Alex Dougherty died Oct. 6, 1880, aged 58 yrs.

James Dow born Dec. 3, 1793, in New Hampshire, died Sept. 24, 1851.

Mary Echard wife of Joseph Echard born Aug. 25, 1803, died July 8, 1845.

Martin D. Hardin Field born Dec. 12, 1817 at Richmond, Ky, died near Boonville Oct. 11, 1841.

Anton Fuchs, born Sept. 10, 1795, died Aug. 11, 1843.

Rosina wife of Anton Fuchs born in Herboltzheim, Dukedom of Baden, Germany, Feb. 10, 1800, died May 30, 1862.

Frank Fuchs died Aug 29, 1865, aged 32 yrs 7 mo 20 dys.

Sophia R. daughter of C. & M. Fuchs died Aug. 28, 1857, aged 5 mo. 28 dys.

Henry S. Gardiner born Sept. 27, 1801, in Maryland, died Apr. 8, 1848.

Eliza V. wife of John Garnett born July 24, 1808, died Oct. 2, 1845.

Mary Frances daughter of J. & E. V. Garnett born Jan. 16, 1834, died Sept. 3, 1845.

John Garth died May 22, 1879 aged 35 years.

Margaret wife of L. Geiger died Jan. 5, 1877, aged 47 yrs, 2 mo 10 dys.

Katharine Gertz born Feb. 6, 1836, in Germany, died Feb. 9, 1895.

Mary M. wife of Eli E. Hammond died Aug. 9, 1841, aged 39 yrs 5 mos.

Emanuel Harnsberger born 1792, died Aug. 14, 1849, aged 57 yrs. 5 mo. 22 dys.

W. J. Harnsberged died July 8, 1851, aged 28 yrs 10 mo 15 dys.

Cora Harris born Feb 13, 1864, died Apr. 10, 1888.

Sarah F. wife of Wm. Harvey died Feb. 13, 1850, aged 61 yrs 2 mo 20 days.

Reinhard Hissrich born Dec 20 1807 in Homburg, Ger. died Nov. 7, 1855.

Saml B. Hocker son of Saml & Sarah Hocker of Ky. died Apr. 11, 1851 aged 38 yrs 4 mo 23 dys.

F. Houx died Nov. 13, 1866, aged 83 yrs 8 mo 23 dys.

Martha C. wife of John W. Houx born Feb. 16, 1835, died Apr. 11, 1855.

Henry Humburg May 24, 1846, May 21, 1894. A faithful and honest man.
By a friend.

Chas. Hutchinson died Nov. 1848, aged 63 yrs.

Nathaniel Hutchison died Mar. 23, 1856 aged 66 yrs.

Rebecca T. Hutchison died May 1848 aged 19 yrs.

Mary Jackson born June 10, 1853, died June 22 1898.

William Jackson born Sept. 1831, died June 8, 1904.

James S. Jones born Sept. 15, 1791, died July 24, 1867.

Nancy A. wife of James S. Jones born Feb. 15, 1803, died May 12, 1865.

Caroline Kessel died Jan. 2, 1882, aged 68 yrs.

Rev. John Koelle geb July 19, 1823, gest. Mch. 8, 1870 alter 46 yrs. — mo. 19 dys.

Elizabeth Lahbman born Jan. 1, 1800 in Germany, died Sept. 9, 1878.

Wm. E. Lewis son of Jesse & Amelia Lewis died Mch. 14, 1846, aged 7 yrs 9 mo 12 dys.

Gerhard Lutz born Feb 27, 1805, in Wilberhofen, died May 10, 1856.

John P. Lynch born Jan. 7, 1835, in N. Y. died Oct. 15, 1855.

Alex McGorkle died May 30, 1851, aged 57 yrs.
Parthenia wife of John P. Maddox died Sept. 17, 1856 aged 45 yrs 10 m 6 dys.
Mary G. Maine born Dec. 9, 1858, died Jan. 26, 1888.
Caroline Meierhoffer (no data).
George Miller died Oct. 30, 1856, aged 33 years.
Levi Mills born Mch. 1, 1815, in Carroll Co., Ky., died Oct. 9, 1879.
Thos. B. Mitchell born Dec. 20, 1831, died Nov. 20, 1850.
Catherine Morgkel died Apr. 21, 1879, aged 76 yrs. 11 mo. 19 d
Elizabeth E. daughter of David & Eleanor Morrow died Nov. 28, 1855 aged 22 yrs 9 mo 7 dys.
Emma daughter of same died June 22, 1868 aged 32 yrs 9 mo 27 dys.
Elizabeth Moss died Apr. 8, 1855, aged 75 yrs 6 mo 28 dys.
John Moss died Mch. 2, 1848, aged 77 yrs 27 dys.
Nancy W. Moss died Aug. 13, 1865 aged 59 yrs 7 mo 4 dys.
Kate Myers died May 20, 1865, aged 16 yrs 9 dys.
Harriet E. wife of H. M. Myres died Sept. 2, 1858, in 35th year.
Mary M. Myers born Apr. 2, 1783 in Adams Co. Pa. died——
H. W. Oliver born Oct. 22, 1819, died Apr. 19, 1855.
Joseph Parks, born Oct. 12, 1832, died Dec. 1, 1847.
Mary wife of James Peavler born Dec. 5, 1805, died Mch. 25, 1880.
Nicholaus Pepper died Mch. 8, 1873, aged 50 yrs.
Ellen Peyton died Mch. 8, 1847, aged 47 yrs.
Nancy Peyton wife of Saml. H. Peyton, born Spt. 6, 1771, Apr. 17, 1842.
Wm. R. Piper born July 3, 1822, died Mch. 19, 1852.
Frances Pope born May 25, 1777, died May 25, 1850.
Henry L. Pope born Nov. 11, 1795, died Aug. 9, 1862.
Sarah Taylor wife of Henry L. Pope born Oct. 31, 1797, died July 15, 1849.
G. T. Powell died Sept. 30, 1841, aged 21 years.
Frances Prowd died 1842 aged 52 years.
Susan Pryor died June 22, 1870, aged about 65 years.
Nimrod Rector born Nov. 31, 1799, died May 22, 1846.

Martha wife of James Redd born Apr. 11, 1846, died Feb. 3, 1899.

Giles N. Richerson born Nov. 17, 1816, died Jan 2, 1844.

Susan G. wife of Dr. Z. Robards born Nov. 7, 1812, died Jan. 2, 1843.

John M. Robards, son of above, born Jan 1 died Jan 14, 1843.

Robert Robinson died June 8, 1859, aged 34 yrs 2 mo 16 dys.

Sarah E. Rockwell wife of F. Rockwell, died Feb. 5, 1852, aged 36 years.

Catherine W. daughter of H| L. & C. G. Rose, died Feb. 25, 1878, aged 17 yrs 8 mo 28 dys.

Lewis Rose died Nov. 8, 1852 aged 65 yrs, 8 mos. 4 dys.

Martha L. Rose died Oct. 27, 1856, aged 63 yrs 2 mo 29 dys.

Anna Schaumburg geb. Bieringer Sept. 9, 1864, gest. Mch. 27, 1889.

Chas. F. W. Schierholz a native of Prussia, died July 27, 1891, aged 68 years.

Julius Schmidt died Oct. 21, 1867, aged 67 yrs 11 dys.

Wm. H. Seat died Apr. 27, 1880, aged 56 yrs, 4 mo 4 dys

James Shipley Co E 62d U. S. C. T. (no date)

John Sites born Sept. 3, 1784, died Feb. 19, 1853.

Martha wife of John Sites died June 8, 1848, in the 47th year of her age.

Wm. L. Sieber born Jan. 17, 1841 died Feb. 5 184[3].

Eliza W. daughter of Thos. K. & Mary A. Smith died Sept 21, 1841 aged 14 mo.

Malinda Smith born June 18, 1859, died Nov. 22, 1897.

Mary E. Smith died Oct. 20, 1900 aged 53 yrs 2 mo.

Elizabeth wife of L. Stegner died Oct 12 1865, aged 58 years.

Gottlieb Stegner died May 6, 1863, aged 21 yrs 1 mo 1 d.

Lorenz Stegner died Sept 18, 1866, aged 66 yrs.

Mary wife of Paul Stegner born May 3, 1810, in Frohnbach, Herrzogthum, Sachsen Coburg, died Feb. 25, 1857.

Henry West Taylor born July 4, 1811, in Dover, Delaware, died Sept. 25, 1849.

Richard Taylor, Jr., son of Richard & Mary Taylor born 1854, died May 21, 1887, aged 33 yrs, 9 mo.

Bettie wife of John Thomas died Mch. 6, 1885, aged 19 yrs 5 mo 14 dys.

Casper Thro died July 27, 1846,, aged 45 yrs.

Frances Tomlinson died Jan. 28, 1868, in her 82 year.

James Trotter died May 10, 1870, aged 22 yrs 4 mo 21 dys.

Mariam wife of Cornelius Trout died Sept. 28, 1878 aged 36 yrs.

Richard Tuchley died Aug. 21, 1859, aged 33 yrs 4 mo 5 dys. A native of England.

Keren Happuch wife of Z. P. Vandaver died July 19, 1845 aged 23 yrs.

Laura Ellen Vandaver daughter of above died Mch. 19, aged 1 yr 7 mo 2 dys.

Jacob Vollrath born in Fronbach, Herrzogthum, Sachsen, died Nov. 14, 1851, aged 39 yrs 10 mo 21 dys.

Wm. F. son of W. H. & S. White died May 21, 1861, aged 18 yrs 6 mo.

Hattie wife of Jackson Williams born July 23, 1867, died May 13, 1899.

Lucy Williams died Mch. 9, 1888, aged 45 yrs.

Maggie wife of James Williams born May 19, 1858 died June 14, 1903.

"Willie" a little stranger, died Sept. 24, 1856.

Maria Wildbret geb Triibe gest. Feb. 1, 1865 48 yrs 2 mo 4 dys.

Andrew Wilson born Apr. 15, 1805, died Sept. 1, 1845.

Ann M. Wilson born Oct. 24, 1830, died May 8, 1850.

Elisha Brown son of Barton S. and Mary Wilson died June 22, 1856 aged 10 mo. 18 dys.

John C. Wilson died Oct. 20, 1848, aged 61 yrs 8 mo 16 dys.

Lewis Wilson died Jan. 26, 1846, aged 4 mos 23 dys.

Mack Henry Wilson born Nov. 27, 1866, died July 17, 1908.

Mary Brown wife of Barton S. Wilson died Aug. 18,1858, in 44th year.

Wm. H. Wilson died June 12, 1847, aged 16 yrs 7 mo 12 dys

Grace Windsor died Apr. 2, 1882, aged 48 yrs.

Catharine A. Wright born Sept. 7, 1831, in New York, died Nov. 12, 1854.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

Among the late donations to the Society are the following:

From Mrs. Mary Josephine Taylor, widow of Francis M. Taylor, Macon, Mo., the files of various newspapers of which her husband was editor, from 1855 to 1876, except nine years which had been destroyed. The files cover a period of time very much sought after by the Society.

From S. P. Stowers, Millersburg, a spinning wheel and the large reeling wheel, both interesting relics of early days. Also thru the same, from Hugh Marshall, of Millersburg, a flax hackle, an implement that the young people of the present day have never seen in operation.

From Mrs. R. B. Price, of Columbia, a broadside copy of the Message of Gov. McNair to the Second General Assembly of Missouri, dated Nov. 5, 1822.

From the Commission of Archives of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church the first volume of the Archives, being the correspondence of Bishop Hobart from 1757 to 1797. The work is privately printed and is presented by Samuel Hark and J. Pierpont Morgan.

From Prof. H. M. Belden volume one of Memoirs of Exploration in the basin of the Mississippi, on Quivera, by J. V. Brower, the archaeologist who has published a number of works on the archaeology of the Northwest. The Memoirs is a quarto volume of 98 pages and many plates, illustrating the localities at or near the supposed Quivera in Kansas, and the flint implements found at them. The copy received is No. 67 of 300 published.

Of individuals, church organizations, colleges, societies and others there were in July 41 donors; in August 22 and in September 34, the books and pamphlets received from them numbering 22 bound volumes and 456 unbound. During the same time there has been received of official publications of Missouri by law 18 bound and 621 unbound.

From Missouri authors:

Arthur E. Stilwell, of Kansas City, President of the Port Arthur railroad, his two books, "Universal Peace—War is Mesmerism," a numbered autograph copy, and "Confidence, or National Suicide?"

William Schuyler, of St. Louis, autograph copies of two of his works, "Under Pontius Pilate," and "Monna Lisa," the latter under the pseudonym of Guglielmo Scala. This book was published just at the time of the disappearance and reported robbery of the great painting of Leonardo da Vinci, the Mona Lisa.

J. R. Stafford, Tarkio, his "When Cattle Kingdom Fell."

E. Frank Stephenson, St. Louis, his "Evolution, and the Cost of the Human."

Judge W. B. Napton, Marshall, his "History of Saline County."

Edw. J. White, Kansas City, his "Commentaries on the law in Shakespeare."

Rev. James C. Creel, Plattsburg, Mo., his "The Plea to restore the apostolic church."

Edward Ruben, St. Louis, "Alvira, a Story of the War of 1812." Central Literary Publishing Co., St. Louis.

NOTES.

Among the official publications of the states, the report of the Commissioner of Fisheries and Game for 1909-1910 of Indiana deserves special notice. It is a volume of 520 pages with many illusrtations, and with colored plates of nearly all the birds that inhabit Indiana. It is a pleasure to examine the book.

Another Indiana publication that is distributed as a State document is the History of the Third Indiana Cavalry during the Civil war. It is a book of 201 pages with a number of portrait plates.

The legislature of the State appointed a Vicksburg Military Park Commission, and the report of that Commission makes a volume of 476 pages, giving full account of the Indiana regiments which took part in the campaign about Vicksburg, and of the tablets erected to those regiments in the National park. Similar reports have been issued by the State about Chicamauga, Shiloh and Antietam.

Hon. George A. Mahan, of Hannibal, a member of this Society, and his wife, Mrs. Ida D. Mahan, have purchased the boyhood home of Mark Twain, to present it to the city of Hannibal. It was built by Mark Twain's father, John M. Clemens, in 1839. Mr. Mahan holds that "Mark Twain's life teaches that poverty is rather an incentive than a bar, and that a boy, however humble his birth and surroundings, may, by honesty and industry, accomplish great things. This is one of the reasons why his modest boyhood home should be preserved."

The Kansas State Historical Society has sent out invitations to be present at the laying of the corner stone of a memorial and historical building, such as this Society tried to get for its use three or four years ago. The ceremonies took place at Topeka, September 27, President Taft, assisted by the Grand Army of the Republic taking part. Wisconsin, Iowa,

Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and other states are providing for their historical societies, and the Society in Missouri has as valuable collections to be preserved as some of these have.

Among the Missouri periodicals is a notable one called "La Evangelio de Jusuo Kristo," published in Esperanto at Miller, Missouri, by Elmer Nicholas, and of which seven monthly numbers have been received. It is an indication of the increasing use of that international language.

Nicholas Aleshi, of Kansas City, a member of this Society, is an enthusiastic promoter of his new spelling of the English language, or what he calls the "Virtuana Lengueje." He has issued a calendar, having on the back an account of the "Internashinal Balloon Rases," and also "Brief Informashin of the Virtuana Sistem." This is a much more radical change of spelling than that advocated by Roosevelt and other reformed spellers.

Historical Society Director.

County Attorney Redmond S. Cole, has just been elected to a place on the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society, with headquarters at Oklahoma City. While a student at the University of Missouri, Mr. Cole made an enviable record as a student of history and because of his excellent work in that department and in economics he was awarded a fellowship in the last named subject. He was one of the first members of the State Historical Society of Missouri, and was recently elected to life membership in the Oklahoma Historical Society. Mr. Cole has perhaps the largest collection of works on Oklahoma subjects and pertaining to Oklahoma of any man in Pawnee county.—Pawnee (Okla.) Courier-Dispatch, June 15, 1911.

We congratulate the Oklahoma Society in getting Mr. Cole as a worker in that Society, as we know from experience that he an active one.

BOOK NOTICES.

Tarr and McMurray's New Geographies.

Missouri. By **Joseph Doliver Elliff.** New York. The MacMillan Company, 1911.

Prof. Elliff of the University of Missouri prepared the Missouri part of the above geographies. It makes a double column publication of 39 pages, with appropriate maps and illustrations, and description of the location, topography, climate, soil, mineral resources and other matters of interest relating to the State.

Past and present of Saline County, Missouri, by **Hon. William Barclay Napton.** B. F. Bowen, Indianapolis and Chicago, 1910.

The most of the large county histories are written by a corps of workers sent to the county to collect and write in a hurry the history of the county. This work is different from such publications, in that the historical part of it was prepared by Judge Napton, an old resident of the county, and one well competent to write its history. This part of the well printed and bound quarto work takes up 379 pages, in which all phases of the history of the county are presented in a pleasing manner. This is followed by the biographical sketches which seem to be a necessary part of the county histories, they being the means of securing the funds for the preparation and publication of such works. There are more than 550 pages of this part of the work. It at least gives correct dates of events, and will for all time be a useful part of the county history. The Society is under obligation to Judge Napton for a fine copy of the work.

Alvira a story of the war of 1812 by **Edward Ruben.** Illustrations by F. Humphrey Woolrych. Central Literary Publishing Co., St. Louis, 1911.

The author of this story has been a resident of St. Louis the most of the time for the last fifty-five years. The story opens at St. Augustine, Florida, just before the breaking out of the war of 1812, and is continued from that place to Mobile and New Orleans, uniting the actions of the characters with the war contests with the Indians and the British, and connecting Gen. Jackson with the thread of the story. The book can be obtained from the publisher, 3016 McNair avenue, St. Louis, for $1.35 net.

Evolution, and the cost of the human. An address giving a sketch of the development of the earth from chaos to yesterday. By **E. Frank Stephenson,** St. Louis, c. 1911.

The author first gave talks to the employes of a saw-mill company in Mississippi when they were gathered around the evening fire; then he prepared more formally to deliver before the Civic League of New Orleans; and now he has put it in print in a book of 90 pages. It gives his idea of the power of evolution from the time when the whole solar system was a gas only, and the changes it has gone thru to the present time.

Universal Peace—War is Mesmerism. By **Arthur Edward Stilwell.** New York and London, 1911, 179 p. port.

The Society is under obligations to the author for a signed copy of Number 208 of six hundred copies publish

The book is an earnest appeal for the substitution of Christian brotherhood for armies. The suggestion of a partnership of the United States and Mexico to preserve peace in the Central American countries is a good one provided Mexico settles down to a stable government of her own.

Confidence, or National Suicide? By **Arthur Edward Stilwell.** Sixth edition. New York, 1911.

Mr. Stilwell is the President of an important line of railroad, but he is also a writer, and one who knows how to make his subject interesting. This is shown by the fact that the book is in its sixth edition. The book is made up of short articles on various problems that are confronting the people

of the country, and of other matters that are related to and influence the investment markets of the country. The book is an interesting statement of the railroads' side in the case of the People vs. the Corporations, and is an honest presentation of facts from the railroad viewpoint.

When Cattle Kingdom Fell. By **J. R. Stafford.** New York, B. W. Dodge & Co., 1910. 374 p.

This is the story of contest between the cattle men and the settlers in Texas—the cattle men trying to preserve large tracts of the pasturage of immense herds of cattle, and the settlers fencing up the land into farms. The adventures of John Burns the manager of Double K ranch, who was in favor of giving to settlers their legal rights, of Nell March, daughter of the owner of the ranch, of Warwick the leader of the cattle interests, are given in an interesting manner, ending in the success of the settlers and the breaking up of the cattle ranges, and incidentally the happy termination of the love affairs of Burns and of Miss Nell.

St. Louis Public Library Annual Report for 1910-11, is a publication of 100 pages, and of 18 plates. It is full of interesting facts about this library of about 339,000 volumes.

Report of the Committee of Judicial Administration and Legal Procedure to the Missouri Bar Association, Sept., 1911.

This report points out the great need of reform in the procedure of our courts, and the fact that we are now entirely out of accord with modern civilization. It is to be hoped that the report will lead to actual reform.

Wayside Musings. A little volume of verse by **Charles Newton Wood.** Kirksville, Mo., 1911.

The Society's collection of books of poetry by Missouri authors is a large one, and this volume of fifty-three pages and portrait is the latest addition to it.

NECROLOGY.

HON. SAMUEL J. GEORGE, of Humansville, Polk county, Missouri, died May 24, 1911. He was born on a farm in the same county in 1848. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the House of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, 1887, and re-elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sessions.

HON. THOMAS HODGE JONES was elected to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, 1869, from Laclede county, and to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, 1889, from Stone county. He was born in Johnson county, Illinois, October 18, 1840, and came to Laclede county, Missouri, when nine years old. He was a union soldier in the Civil war. He died at Springfield, Missouri, April 24, 1911.

DR. PAUL SCHWEITZER was born in Berlin, March 16, 1840, and educated in the Koenigliche Gymnasium there. He was connected with several educational institutions in this country before coming to the University of Missouri in 1872, where he was professor of chemistry, and from 1887 to 1906 was also chemist of the Agricultural experiment station. He retired last year on a Carnegie pension. In several cases he has conducted examinations for the state in suspected poison cases, the last being the Vaughn case, but his health would not allow him to attend the trial and the prosecution was dropped.

Dr. Schweitzer published among others the following papers: "Contributions from the Laboratory of the State University," 1875; the same, 1876; "Statistics of the Production of Wheat, etc." 1881; "A plea for a Separate chemical laboratory building at the State University," 1891; "Butter and butter substitutes," 1900; and with Prof. C. W. Marx, "The heating value and proximate analysis of Missouri coal," 1901. He also prepared the volume III of the Missouri

Geological Survey under Winslow, on "A report on the Mineral waters of Missouri," 1892. Other papers were published in journals and Society proceedings.

MAJOR CHAS. H. VANDIVER was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, now West Virginia, May 1, 1840. From 1861 to 1864 he was in the Confederate army, serving as a lieutenant under Stonewall Jackson, and losing an arm. In the Thirty-first General Assembly of Missouri he was a member of the Senate from the Seventeenth district, composed of Cass, Johnson and Lafayette counties. He died at Higginsville, September 7, 1911.

GEN. JOSEPH A. WICKHAM appointed Adjutant General in 1889 by Governor Francis and re-appointed by Gov. Stone, holding the office for eight years, during which strikes and other matters made the work important and difficult, died at his home three miles north of Kennett, September 9, 1911. He was born in Michigan, November 14, 1844, and when a boy came to Chariton county. During the Civil war he was a member of the 68th Ohio Infantry Volunters, and after the war again returned to Chariton county, later to Ray, and after to Daviess, where he was three times treasurer, and four times mayor of Gallatin. Being attracted to Southeast Missouri by hunting and fishing trips, he finally bought a farm on which he resided till his death.

DR. ALFRED W. MITCHELL representative in the General Assembly from Polk County in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth General Assemblies died suddenly at his home in Humansville, October 4, 1911. He was born at Beverley, New Jersey, March 10, 1856. In 1877 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and located in Polk County in 1879. He was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket.

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MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOL. 6 JANUARY, 1912 NO. 2

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI

I. Origin and special features. (1)

The purpose of this paper is to give an account of the origin of the constitution of Missouri of 1820 by comparing its "Preamble" and thirteen articles with similar provisions of the then existing state constitutions and to set forth those special features that are exceptional in character. Preceding the main body of this paper will be several introductory pages giving a general historical account of, first, the passage of the Enabling Act of Congress, usually known as The First Missouri Compromise, whereby, among other provisions, permission was given to Missouri to call a constitutional convention, second, the convening of such convention, its composition and work other than the detailed drawing up of the constitution, and third, the action taken by the National Government on this constitution, resulting in the Second Missouri Compromise and the execution of the same.

The first petitions from Missouri Territory praying for admission into the Union were those of 1817-1818. They came

1. This paper is based on a much more detailed thesis submitted to the University of Missouri in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, and contains merely a summary of the results of that investigation.

from the inhabitants of that district acting purely in their capacity as inhabitants. (2) These petitions were followed by one from the Missouri Territorial Legislature of 1818-1819 which really started the Missouri question in Congress. The Fifteenth Congress expired before any final action was taken; the reason being the determination of the House to place an anti-slavery restriction on Missouri through what is known as the Talmadge Amendment, and the equally firm resolution of the Senate not to permit this. On the assembling of the Sixteenth Congress in December, 1819, the Missouri statehood bill was almost immediately the important issue. At this time the Maine statehood bill was also before Congress. The Senate at once connected the latter bill, which had just come from the House, with the Missouri bill, and then amended the Missouri bill with the famous Thomas Amendment, i.e. prohibiting slavery in all Louisiana Territory north of 36-30 except in the proposed state of Missouri. This arrangement being refused by the House a joint committee of both houses met and decided to let the Maine bill and the Missouri bill, the Thomas Amendment being attached to the latter, pass as separate bills. This First Missouri Compromise was agreed to by Congress and on March 6th, 1820, the President of the United States signed the Missouri bill, which authorized "the people of Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government."

By authority and in pursuance of this act forty-one representatives to a state convention were elected from the fifteen counties in Missouri on the first Monday and the two succeeding days of May, 1820. The spirit which Congress had exhibited on the Missouri question regarding slavery had so incensed the inhabitants of this state that only strong pro-slavery men were elected. All the delegates were natives of

2. The original of one of these petitions of 1817, signed by sixty-nine inhabitants of Missouri Territory, some of which were later delegates to the Missouri constitutional convention of 1820, is to be found in the vaults of the State Historical Society of Missouri. It is a very interesting document as regards the boundaries set forth for the new state, reasons assigned for a change of government, and the men signing same.

slave holding states except five, and one of these was a native of Ireland and another of Wales. (3) On June 12th, 1820, these representatives assembled in St. Louis, which was then the seat of government. They at once proceeded to the election of officers and the appointment of committees. (4) The character of the personnel of this convention was high. It was a body representative of the best in Missouri. Some of its members became Missouri's state and national senators and representatives. David Barton was the President of this First Constitutional Convention of Missouri and was later Missouri's first United States Senator. It is quite noteworthy that this general favorite from St. Louis county was elected to both of these high offices without encountering any opposition in either case. The convention sat from June 12th to July 19th. The journal that was kept contains but forty-eight pages and covers the ground in only the most meager manner. No debates were recorded. The bare outline of business transacted, of committees appointed and reporting, and sometimes of the vote taken on measures were set forth in this pamphlet. The main work was of course the framing of a constitution which was largely the work of David Barton. This being done a vote was taken on its adoption and only one was recorded against it. This constitution was never submitted to a popular vote. According to the provisions of it a general election was held the fourth Monday in August. On the third Monday in September the state government went into working order even though Missouri was not formally admitted into the Union for almost a year after the latter date.

In November, 1820, the Missouri Constitution was presented to both houses of Congress. The opposition that developed to this instrument centered on that part of section 26 of article III of same which made it imperative on the Missouri legislature to pass a law preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in Missouri. After a long and bitter contest extending to the close of that session Congress finally accepted

3. Houck: History of Missouri, III, p. 249.
4. The names of these representatives can be found at the end of this paper.

a resolution admitting Missouri on a certain condition. This was the famous Second Missouri Compromise and was approved by the President March 2nd, 1821. The legislature of Missouri complied with this condition by passing a "Solemn Public Act" which was approved by the Governor June 26th of that year. On the 10th of August, 1821, President Monroe issued a proclamation declaring the admission of Missouri into the Union. (5)

It is now the purpose to summarize very briefly the influence exerted by other constitutions on the framing of the several articles of this one and to set forth any features in this document that are worthy of special notice. In trying to accomplish the first one can rarely be absolutely certain of his ground on account of several things: 1st, verbatim copies in this constitution of sections in other constitutions are the exception; 2nd, even when they do occur they are sometimes the common property of several states; 3rd, most of the sections in this constitution, although similar to sections in other constitutions, are rarely confined to any one state but appear here and there throughout the Union and are frequently found in a majority of state constitutions. Because of this, it is extremely hazardous to say unqualifiedly that this or that state constitution was the source of a certain provision in the Missouri constitution, at least one might thereby sacrifice truth for the sake of definiteness.

The "Preamble" appears to have been copied from Kentucky's constitution; however, the constitutions of South

5. The foregoing proceedings have been succinctly summarized by Professor Jonas Viles of the University of Missouri, in his paper, "The Story of the State." "Missouri was to be admitted under her constitution, when she pledged herself by a solemn public act, never to construe certain specified clauses of it so as to authorize any law abridging the rights of citizens of any other state. Missouri, with her state government fully organized, her Senators and Representatives in Washington waiting for recognition, resented this seemingly treacherous delay of Congress. But the Legislature passed a resolution, which Monroe recognized as fulfilling the condition, and Missouri entered the Union. And, curiously enough, the articles of the constitution, enumerated in the act of Congress and the resolution of the Legislature, can not by any human ingenuity be identified with the clauses excluding free negroes." (State of Missouri, p. 20.)

Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia contain a similar one.

Article I, on "Boundaries," is a verbatim copy of the "Enabling Act" of Congress.

The wording of article II, on the "Distribution of Powers," seems to have been taken from the Kentucky and Illinois instruments. However, a similarly worded provision is found in the constitutions of Alabama, Georgia, Indiana and Mississippi.

In considering article III with its thirty-six sections, on the "Legislative Powers," a number of state constitutions seem to have been consulted by the convention. Undoubtedly the constitutions of Kentucky and Illinois exerted the greatest influence. Besides these, the constitutions of Alabama, Indiana, Delaware, Connecticut, Ohio and perhaps Maryland, Maine, Tennessee and the United States and others were more or less influential. Quite a number of provisions was inserted in this article that were followed by very few states. The following are the most worthy of notice. A two year term for state representatives obtained in only four states; (6) in the constitutions of only two states was to be found an express statement guaranteeing to each county at least one representative; an age qualification of twenty-four years for the same was present in only two states—the other states placing it at twenty-one or making no mention of it. In only two states was an age qualification of thirty years provided for state senators. Biennial state elections were provided for in only four states. A corrupt practice act was here provided for that was equaled in worth in only two states. A provision empowering the legislature to punish by "fine or imprisonment" those (not members) for contempt of authority of the house obtained in no other state constitution. No other state constitution gave so much protection to the rights of the slave as this one although at the same time no other state made it mandatory on the legislature to prohibit free negroes from coming into the state. Only five other state constitutions

6. Two attempts were made in the convention to change the term to one year but both were negatived by large votes.

directed the legislature to make laws regulating the manner whereby suits might be brought against the state. In only two other state constitutions were biennial sessions of the legislature provided for, the others having annual sessions. Finally, only one other state constitution provided for a revision of the state's laws at regular intervals of time.

In reviewing article IV, on the "Executive Department," it seems that the states whose constitutions apparently influenced its framing the most fall into four classes: 1st, Kentucky and Illinois, of which the former state exerted the greater influence; 2nd, Mississippi, Indiana, Alabama and Louisiana, whose influence although not nearly so great as that exerted by Kentucky and Illinois is still very clearly seen; 3rd, Connecticut, Ohio, Tennessee, Delaware, South Carolina and Georgia, which seem to have furnished the pattern for several individual sections; 4th, Maryland, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, whose constitutions contained provisions that were quite similar to scattered clauses in the Missouri constitution. Quite a large number, in fact the majority of the twenty-one sections in this article, are very like provisions to be found in a large number of other state instruments but there are some points set forth that were followed by very few states and in some cases were distinct departures from any constitutional provision. It might be of interest to note some of these more or less exceptional statements incorporated into this article.

Only two state constitutions required the chief executive i.e., the Governor, to be thirty-four years old and only three states made the citizenship qualilcations of the Governor so high. Again, in only three states was the term of the governor so long as in Missouri, i.e., four years. With the single exception of Kentucky, Missouri was alone at this time in allowing the governor by constitutional provision ten days in which to pass on bills, the remaining states either placing a shorter time limit or making no mention of this. An officer called an "Auditor" was provided for in only three other state constitutions and in no other state was his term four

years nor was his tenure appointive by the governor and the senate—being usually left to the legislature. In no other state constitution was there so liberal a provision for the salary of the governor, no state setting forth the minimum amount he should receive and one state had a maximum amount that was less than two-fifths of Missouri's minimum. Only two states provided for a four-year term for the lieutenant-governor and only one of these required him to be thirty-five years old. At this time no other state constitution goes so far as Missouri's in providing for the succession in case of temporary vacancy in the office of governor and only two states had such a detailed provision on the election of a governor to fill the vacancy occurring during the unexpired term of the regular incumbent. With perhaps one or two exceptions, those provisions of the Missouri constitution which were original marked a distinct improvement over the other state constitutions of that day.

In the framing of article V, on the "Judiciary," the convention was far more disposed to follow the provisions in other constitutions than was the case in either the article on the legislature or the one on the executive. This was entirely natural, for of all our departments of government that of the judiciary of the several states was the last to succumb to the leveling spirit of the new democracy. The peculiar conservatism that has for centuries attached itself in English speaking countries to the law interpreting department of the state, the high regard in which it has been held, and the peculiar sanctity of stability which has surrounded both "Bench and Bar" and which has enabled them to follow precedent and custom instead of being subject to irregular and spasmodic changes, are easily perceived by anyone who has traced in even an elementary way the institutional growth of English and American history.

Those states that seem to have been the most influential in guiding the convention in the framing of this article can be conveniently divided into three classes: 1st, Alabama, whose constitution was most nearly identical with Missouri's;

2nd, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Delaware, Indiana and Louisiana, whose constitutions were quite similar in many provisions with the sections in Missouri's constitution; 3rd, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Maine and Connecticut, whose influence though slight can not be eliminated from consideration. It is easily seen that the constitutions of the southern states exerted the greatest force.

As was previously mentioned, this article reveals very few departures from what can be found in other state instruments. The following points are the most important: 1st, only one other state constitution provided for a minimum salary for the judges of the higher courts (however, one state constitution mentioned what the salary should be); 2nd, no other state constitution provided for a minimum age qualification for the judges and only five states had a maximum age qualification.

In considering articles VI to XII inclusive, on "Education," "Internal Improvements," "Banks," "Militia," "Miscellaneous Provisions," "Seat of Government," and "Mode of Amendment," the briefness of each article ranging from one to four sections does not necessitate a detailed review here. The constitutions of Alabama and Indiana seem to have exerted the greatest influence in the framing of articles VI-VIII inclusive. The article on the "Militia," article IX, was similar to provisions to be found in the constitutions of Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Tennessee. Article X bore a slight resemblance to the constitution of Tennessee alone. In no other state constitution is there to be found a provision similar to article XI, on the "Seat of Government." As regards article XII, on "Mode of Amendment," the constitution of Missouri seems to have approached most nearly to the constitutions of Georgia and South Carolina. The greatest diversity existed among the states on this point. It is worthy of mention that only one state constitution at this time provided an easier method of amendment, i.e., where an amending clause can be found. This was the state of Maryland.

The last article in the Missouri constitution of 1820, article

XIII, on the "Declaration of Rights," is so uniformly similar to the corresponding provisions in many other state constitutions that a very short summary will perhaps be quite sufficient. Although the different state instruments vary greatly as regards the detailed provisions relating to individual rights set forth and protected by prohibitions placed on the ordinary government, still, there was the same general spirit permeating practically every one. Few changes can be noticed in this field as incorporated in this constitution compared with other state constitutions. No other state constitution, however, expressly provided for the discharging of a jury in criminal cases when such jury was divided in opinion on a case at the end of the term of court. Another feature in this instrument was that only three state constitutions besides it, expressly provided that property was to be taxed in proportion to its value. It would be difficult to say which state constitutions were the most influential on this article, perhaps those of Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois and Mississippi might be given. It would be more correct to say that the united influence of all the states' "Bills of Rights" was felt and recorded in this document.

In this brief study of the Missouri constitution of 1820 several points stand out quite clearly: 1st, this constitution was fundamental as compared with the majority of later state instruments in setting forth in brief terms the organization and functions of the state government; 2d, its provisions differed in comparatively few respects from those to be found in some of the then existing state constitutions; 3rd, it belonged to the later southern types of constitutions of that date; 4th, being neither radical nor retrogressive its tone was rather conservative subject to progressive sections incorporated here and there.

In the framing of these articles it appears as though one or two state constitutions were very largely the patterns followed while as regards other parts of the constitution the sections seem to have been selected from first one and then another state's organic law. Naturally the very character of the

inhabitants of Missouri and especially of the representatives to the convention predisposed them to follow the southern types of constitutions, principally those of Kentucky and Alabama in preference to those of the north, but this did not seemingly in the least hinder the convention from favoring and choosing a section from the constitution of Maine, Delaware, Connecticut or Pennsylvania or from Ohio and Indiana, and throughout the entire document can be seen the great influence exerted by the constitution of Illinois. In fact it appears that with the exception of Kentucky, the latest framed constitutions, e.g., Alabama, Illinois, etc., were more influential than the others. It seems that the framers of the constitution strove conscientiously to incorporate therein those provisions, from whatever source they came, that were the best fitted for guiding this state in her development. (7) It speaks well for the convention that its work stood the test of nearly half a century and then was displaced by an instrument whose adoption was based on reasons other than merit, however great the latter was in itself.

In the next paper on Missouri's First Constitution it will be the purpose to outline briefly the framework of government provided for in that instrument and incidentally to give a sketch of such articles or sections as are noteworthy in some one or other particular.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER. (8)

NAMES OF THE FRAMERS OF MISSOURI'S CONSTITUTION OF 1820.

David Barton, President of the convention and Representative from the County of St. Louis. Born in Tennessee (then

7. It is to be regretted that so little and in some cases no information can be obtained bearing on the lives of some of the framers of this constitution.

8. Editor's Note.—Floyd C. Shoemaker is a graduate of the Kirksville State Normal School in 1906 and of the University of Missouri in 1909. From 1909 to 1911 he was Assistant in Political Science and graduate student at the University of Missouri, receiving the degree of Master of Arts; in 1910 he was appointed Assistant Librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

a part of South Carolina. William G. Pettus, Secretary of the convention. Born in Virginia.

Name of Representative.	County Represented.	Place of Birth.
	Cape Girardeau	
Stephen Byrd		Tennessee (?)
Alexander Buckner		Kentucky
James Evans		Kentucky (?)
Joseph McFerron		Ireland
Richard S. Thomas		Virginia
	Cooper	
Robert P. Clark		Kentucky
William Lillard		Virginia
Robert Wallace		
	Franklin	
John C. Heath		
	Howard	
Nicholas S. Burckhartt		Maryland
Jonathan Smith Findlay		District of Columbia
Duff Green		Kentucky
Benjamin H. Reeves		Kentucky
John Ray		
	Jefferson	
S. Hammond		Virginia
	Lincoln	
Malcolm Henry		South Carolina
	Montgomery	
Jonathan Ramsay		Tennessee
James Talbot		
	Madison	
Nathanial Cook		Kentucky
	New Madrid	
Robert D. Dawson		Maryland
Christo G. Houts		
	Pike	
Stephen Cleaver		

Name of Representative.	County Represented.	Place of Birth.
	St. Charles	
Hiram H. Baber		Kentucky
Nathan Boone		Kentucky
Benjamin Emmons		New York
	Ste. Genevieve	
R. T. Brown		
John D. Cook		Virginia
H. Dodge		
John Scott		Virginia
	St. Louis	
Edw. Bates		Virginia
David Barton		Tennessee
Pr. Chouteau, jun.		Missouri
A. M'Nair		Pennsylvania
Bernd. Pratte		Missouri
Wm. Rector		Virginia
Thos. F. Riddick		Virginia
John C. Sullivan		Kentucky (?)
	Washington	
John Rice Jones		Wales
Samuel Perry		Pennsylvania
John Hutchings		
	Wayne	
Elijah Bettis		North Carolina

TABLE AND DATE OF STATE CONSTITUTIONS EXISTING IN 1820.

State.	Date of Adoption.
Alabama	1819
Connecticut	1818
Delaware	1792
Georgia	1798
Illinois	1818
Indiana	1816
Kentucky	1799

State.	Date of Adoption.
Louisiana	1812
Maine	1820
Maryland	1776
Massachusetts	1780
Mississippi	1817
Missouri	1820
New Hampshire	1792
New Jersey	1776
New York	1777
North Carolina	1776
Ohio	1802
Pennsylvania	1790
Rhode Island	1663 (charter.)
South Carolina	1790
Tennessee	1796
Vermont	1793
Virginia	1776

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"BATTLE OF OSAWATOMIE"

The Secretary asked Col. J. F. Snyder, of Virginia, Ill., to write for the Society his recollection of the engagement at Osawatomie, and the following was written under date of August 30, 1910. Col. Snyder has consented to the publication of the letter:

"I have hesitated about writing any recollections of the "battle" of Osawatomie, in which I participated, 54 years ago today, for the reason that failing memory, and absence of data to refresh my senile memory, would impair the interest—and perhaps reliability—of my reminiscences. In the published accounts of the anniversary celebration at Osawatomie, I am surprised to see it stated that only three survivors of that engagement are now known. I, then, am the fourth, but there surely must be yet living several others; for our force of "Border Ruffians" was mainly composed of young men, as myself.

Seven of us young fellows from Polk County, Mo., well mounted and well armed, had responded to a border appeal for help to resist the raids into Missouri of Montgomery and his thieving band; and were at Pappinville when a courier informed us of the contemplated counter raid into Kansas by a lot of Missourians from Jackson county. We immediately left Pappinville to join those patriots. Following up the old military road, on the state line, we camped that night at a fine farm, on state line, in the northwestern corner of Bates county, I think, belonging to a man named Clymer. The residence was a fine, large two-story brick house, and the large barn, fine stock, and other appurtenances, betokened the proprietor's opulence. Mr. Clymer was not at home, but the ladies of the manor, appreciating our temporary protection, liberally supplied us with provisions for ourselves and horses. Up early next morning we continued our course up the mili-

tary road until we reached the junction with it of the Harrisonville road, and there halted. We had not long to wait, but soon locating the advancing column of General John W. Reid's heroes, we joined them, and I reported to the General ready for service.

Our destination then, as I understood it, was Big Sugar Creek, in Kansas, west of the Old Trading Post, with the object of capturing old Jim Montgomery, or annihilating him and his gang of nigger-stealing cut-throats. That night we all camped on a small branch that ultimately emptied into the Marais des Cygnes on the eastern side. Our horses were staked out on the prairie, with a strong picket guard thrown out around them, and the strictest silence was enjoined on all. The intelligence that armed resistence to our progress had been organized at the mouth of Pottawattomie Creek was a great surprise to us of the rank and file, and, I think, also to our commander. Early in the morning orders were hurriedly passed along among our camps to load our guns, and see that our ammunition was in proper condition, and be prepared at all points for action, and shortly thereafter we were again in marching order.

Never having been back there since, I very much doubt if I could correctly locate the field of conflict. But I remember well that, on the 30th day of August, we marched on—a few of our men dismounted, but the larger part on horseback—to a creek, then nearly dry, a short distance above its junction with the Marais des Cygnes. On the other side of the creek was a line of stone fence, made of the loose prairie rocks abounding there, and piled up about four feet high. When in about a hundred yards of that fence—or breastwork—a line of men suddenly raised up from behind it and fired upon us. We returned the fire, and advanced, but very cautiously. The men behind the stone wall continued firing upon us but without exposing themselves much, as there were interstices between the stones through which they protruded their guns, and fired with perfect safety to themselves. Their position was such that successful flanking would have required on our

part considerable time and much trouble. For perhaps an hour or more, desultory firing from both sides was kept up with nothing accomplished, and no one hurt—so far we knew—when General Reid ordered up his artillery, a six-pound gun. With raw, inexperienced gunners some little time transpired before the gun could be brought in proper position and prepared for effective work, but when at length the order to "fire" was given the echoes were awakened, and a gap was perceptible in the stone breastwork. Three shots from the cannon were fired in quick succession, and then General Reid ordered, "Charge them, boys!" By the time that part of the mob in which I was posted passed over into the enclosure not an enemy was to be seen. The account of the "battle" of Osawatomie, published today, states that "most of Brown's men escaped by swimming the Marais des Cygnes river." The river, in fact, was at a very low stage, a series of pools, some of them deep enough to swim a horse, but in long stretches of the river bed the water was not knee deep.

A few of our men were wounded, but not one killed. I saw one with very bloody face, occasioned by a bullet that plowed a superficial furrow through his scalp; another shot in the arm, and a third with a bullet in the muscles of the shoulder. I personally know nothing of the loss, or the strength of the Brown men. Our mob must have numbered 500, though all were not combatants. The engagement did not last three hours and to dignify it by the name of, "battle" is simply ludicrous.

Having possession of the ground, finding no enemy to oppose us, we rested awhile on our laurels, cooked and ate our rations, and, the most of us, retraced our way back to Missouri, camping that night on the same ground we had occupied the night before. I did not see the town of Osawatomie, if there was then such a town there. The few houses I saw appeared to be those of pioneer settlers. Why we did not continue our march down to Sugar Creek—after our signal "victory"—I do not know. I am sure we would have willingly done so had General Reid ordered us to march on.

I protest against the term "guerrillas" the newspapers of today apply to us. That we were "Border Ruffians" can not be denied, but we waged open war, invading Kansas to redress intolerable wrongs for which there was no legal remedy. One of my Polk county comrades, visiting the Osawatomie battle ground a few years later, secured one of the stones forming John Brown's breastwork at that time—a large prairie rock, weathered and water-worn, with several perforations, one of which opening was said to have been so placed in the wall as to be utilized as a port hole for a Sharpe's rifle. He sent it to me, a short time before his death—40 years ago—as a souvenir of our excursion into Bleeding Kansas, and I still have it here. I presume the most appropriate disposition I can make of it is to donate it to the Kansas State Historical Society.

I have written this very hurriedly upon reading the newspaper extract I enclose, and, very obviously, it is not written for publication. But though many of the details have faded from my memory, the main incidents of the wretched affair are permanently fixed.

With sincere respect I am yours, etc.,

J. F. SNYDER.

REMINISCENCES OF WM. M. BOGGS, SON OF GOVERNOR LILBURN W. BOGGS

In 1909 the Secretary wrote to Wm. M. Boggs, of Napa City, California, a son of Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor of Missouri, 1836 to 1840, for a sketch of his father's life; this he furnished and it was published in the January number 1910, of the Review. A photograph of the former Governor was also sent to the Society, as were also several other photographs which are much prized. Mr. Boggs wrote interestingly of his recollections of people and events in Missouri, which was his native state. During his father's term of office he was intimately associated with him, and thus knew Col. Thomas H. Benton, Dr. Lynn, United States Senator from Missouri, Marmaduke, afterwards Governor, and who was Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, when Governor Boggs was a member of it after his term of office as Governor.

From his letters we quote:

"At Jefferson City a short time after he" [Gov. Boggs] "had partially recovered from the attempted assassination by the Mormon emissary, Peter Rockwell, Sterling Price, afterwards General in the Confederate army, was Speaker of the Assembly, the writer accompanied his father to Jefferson City, and remained there till the session was about over. Abraham McClellan was State Treasurer, and Hiram H. Baber Auditor of Public Accounts, Reynolds was Governor. He committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle shortly after that session.

"I congratulate you on the great prospects of founding a State Historical Society in connection with the State University at Columbia, in Boone county, a county named in honor of my great grandfather, Daniel Boone. My mother used to comb and plait his silver locks in his old age. His descendants are numerous, and I could write a long letter about many of them. Then, too, Columbia was the home of the Carson family;—Kit Carson, was the intimate friend of

my brother, Thomas O. Boggs, and myself. He was here in California in 1846. I knew all the Carson brothers, from the oldest, Moses, Andy, Bob, Christopher and Lindsey, the younger of whom Kit was the most famous; the family lived near Columbia, where my father was well acquainted with them. Moses was living in California when we arrived here in 1846—But I did not intend to go into family history when I commenced to write this letter—I have been in California 63 years, and served in the Mexican war, as a volunteer and non-commissioned officer, on this coast when Fremont was in command of the volunteer forces, and Commodore Stockton was in command of the Navy at this post. And this reminds me, that we are building a monument to Commodore Sloat, who took possession of California in 1846. We have completed the base of the monument at Old Monterey. Major F. A. Sherman is our Secretary. I have the honor to be First Vice President of the Sloat Monument Association.

"I will be 83 years old my next birthday. I was born near Fort Osage, in Jackson county, in October, 1826, and came to California in 1846, with my wife and father's family."

"I have five married sons born in California, that have families. The oldest one lives in Salem, Oregon; the one mentioned in this letter lives in Susanville, Lassen county; one lives in Lake county, California, and one in Watsonville, Santa Cruz county; the youngest is general manager for a large oil company at Coalinga in Fresno county; an only daughter and son, Sterling Price, are dead."

"I herewith send a package of some historical data in pamphlets and printed matter, containing portraits of some of the foremost pioneers of the Pacific Coast, and other data of historical interest, that I found in searching for a portrait of my father, the late L. W. Boggs, ex-Governor of Missouri, for which you wrote me some time ago. I send a good picture of Col. Albert G. Boone, a grandson of Daniel Boone, who was one of my mother's brothers. I have found a good photo of my father in possession of my only sister, which I will have copied soon and forward to your Society. There is a small

miniature likeness taken of my father while he was Governor of Missouri, that would be more appropriate for your Historical Society than the photo of him taken here in his old age. I will endeavor to secure as good a copy as possible, as my sister does not wish to part with the photograph or the miniature painted on ivory. The photo of my uncle, Albert G. Boone, is one I had copied some years ago, and one of myself taken after I arrived in California. I am having some copies taken of myself and wife who is a descendant of the Finley, who was a pioneer of Kentucky before Boone or Kenton. My wife has been dead about six years. She accompanied me to California in 1846. We were married just before starting, and lived together fifty-six years, had six sons and one daughter—I am a great grandfather, and of eight brothers, am the only one living."

"I herewith send you a photograph copy of a miniature portrait of my father. The miniature was made by a celebrated artist in Philadelphia while father was Governor, and when he was east on a trip authorized by the legislature in connection with the building of the present state capitol. He was then about 42 or 43 years of age. It is the only portrait made of him while he was Governor. The original is in possession of his youngest and only living daughter, Mrs. Sophia Palmer, of Napa City, California."

"I am glad to know that some of my rude sketches of old time landmarks are appreciated, as no portion of them exists at the present time. Volumes could be written of scenes and events and the lives of those daring and adventurous men who roamed over the plains and Rockies of the West, and laid out paths for others to follow in after years. Old Fort Bent was the rendezvous of such men as developed the trails that in after years were followed by Fremont in his exploring expeditions, led by one of Boone county's sons, the intrepid and fearless Kit Carson, whom it was my pleasure to have known from my boyhood, and especially when I was at Fort Bent in 1844, and in California years afterwards, when he and his life long companion in Colorado and New Mexico, were like two broth-

ers—my own brother, Tom Boggs. But their adventurous lives would fill many a page; the pursuit and rescue of white prisoners from roaming savage tribes like the Comanches that waylaid the old Santa Fe Trail, and killed and scalped, and captured women and children; some of these incidents occurred in my time. No man knew the life of Kit Carson better than my brother, Tom Boggs. Andy Carson, a brother, at one time engaged in the Santa Fe trade, and started from my father's house at Independence, when I was a six-year-old boy. Moses Carson was in California when our family came in 1846; he was in charge of a cattle ranch, or grant of land, where the town of Healdsbury is now, in Sonoma county. Bob Carson came out in 1849 or 1850. My father informed me that he knew the Carson family in Boone county, that they lived near Columbia. My first meeting with Kit Carson was at Bent's Fort when I was seventeen years of age in 1844, on my return from Santa Fe. Kit and my brother, Thomas, were employed as traders by the Bents company to trade for buffalo robes. The company would furnish them a pack train of mules at the fort, laden with all kinds of Indian goods. One would go to the Arapahoes or Kiowas, and the other, perhaps, to the Cheyenne villages or to the Sioux, and be gone all winter during the season of killing the buffalos for their robes. Many times the war parties of those tribes who took no part in the preparing of robes for the trader, were busy preparing to go on the war path in search of their bitter enemies, the Pawnee, or any other tribe that they caught out trespassing on their hunting grounds. They often returned with the scalps of their enemies. It was during the winter of 1844 that I spent with the Cheyennes that their braves at different times went to war against the Pawnees, a tribe that both Cheyenne and Sioux hated. I kept account of the number of scalps taken by the different small war parties that went out from our village, and the total was eighty-three. The loss of the Cheyennes was three all told. That was my first winter in an Indian village, about eighty miles from the fort. This was William Bent's favorite tribe, and the trade that winter was good in robes.

"But I did not intend to go into any Indian stories at this time. But truth is stranger than fiction, and the mode of life at that time led these men into one event after another, so that they paid no attention to such exciting stories of narrow escapes, or close calls or close fighting, and war dances, and rejoicings of the braves over their victories. Nowadays it would read like novel writing or fiction. Kit Carson and men like him scarcely ever spoke about any of their most daring adventures. He was one of the most modest and retiring men in his manners I ever knew. I had him and my brother Tom with me in San Francisco in early days, when the city was in its infancy. During his stay there we were sitting at a long dining table, and the talk all around the table was of him, but he had made me promise not to give him away. Had I told the crowd that Kit Carson, Fremont's guide and scout on three trips, sat next to me all would have sprung up from their seats and rushed up to greet him, but he shunned notoriety. He visited me at Sonoma and taking one of my babies on his knee asked me to name it after him, and said he would give it his fortune. I said, "What will your fortune be, Kit; a mule and a pack saddle and a rifle." He laughed and said he guessed that was about all that Tom and he would be worth when they came to die. Either one of them would divide with a stranger when they found him in want. But enough of this * * * * I also send you the photos of myself and wife, as we were both born in Missouri, I in Jackson county and she in Lafayette. We were married near Pleasant Hill. Her maiden name was Louisa Hicklin, eldest daughter of John Hicklin. She was a descendant of the Finleys, on her mother's side; her grandmother was a Finley, born in Virginia. Her father was a Tennesseean by birth, but lived in Missouri nearly all his life. Our daughter for years had charge of the public library of Napa City, and was an accomplished artist. She died December 5, 1907, from a stroke of apoplexy. Her mother died March 5, 1902, aged 75 years, 2 months, and 28 days."

NEW MADRID EARTHQUAKE

ACCOUNT OF COL. JOHN SHAW

The "Personal Narrative of Col. John Shaw, of Marquette county, Wisconsin," contained in the second annual report and collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the year 1855, gives an account of the New Madrid earthquake of 1811 and 1812.

As might be expected the accounts of the earthquake by persons who were in that region of country at the time are not numerous, and as this statement of Col. Shaw's is not accessible to many, it is here reprinted:

"While lodging about thirty miles north of New Madrid, on the 14th of December, 1811, about 2 o'clock in the morning, occurred a heavy shock of an earthquake. The house, where I was stopping, was partly of wood and partly of brick structure; the brick portion all fell, but I and the family all fortunately escaped unhurt. At the still greater shock, about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 7th of February, 1812, I was in New Madrid, when nearly two thousand people of all ages, fled in terror from their falling dwellings, in that place and the surrounding country, and directed their course north about thirty miles to Tywappety Hill, on the western bank of the Mississippi, and about seven miles back from the river. This was the first high ground above New Madrid, and here the fugitives formed an encampment. It was proposed that all should kneel, and engage in supplicating God's mercy, and all simultaneously, Catholics and Protestants, knelt and offered solemn prayer to their Creator.

About twelve miles back towards New Madrid, a young woman about seventeen years of age, named Betsey Masters, had been left by her parents and family, her leg having been broken below the knee by the falling of one of the weight-poles of the roof of the cabin; and, though a total stranger, I was the only person who would consent to return and see whether

she still survived. Receiving a description of the locality of the place, I started, and found the poor girl upon a bed, as she had been left, with some water and corn bread within her reach. I cooked up some food for her, and made her condition as comfortable as circumstances would allow, and returned the same day to the grand encampment. Miss Masters eventually recovered.

In abandoning their homes, on this emergency, the people only stopped long enough to get their teams, and hurry in their families and some provisions. It was a matter of doubt among them, whether water or fire would be most likely to burst forth, and cover all the country. The timber land around New Madrid sunk five or six feet, so that the lakes and lagoons, which seemed to have their beds pushed up, discharged their waters over the sunken lands. Through the fissures caused by the earthquake, were forced up vast quantities of a hard, jet black substance, which appeared very smooth, as though worn by friction. It seemed a very different substance from either anthracite or bituminous coal.

This **hegira,** with all its attendant appalling circumstances, was a most heart-rending scene, and had the effect to constrain the most wicked and profane, earnestly to plead to God in prayer for mercy. In less than three months, most of these people returned to their homes, and though the earthquakes continued occasionally with less destructive effects, they became so accustomed to the recurring vibrations, that they paid little or no regard to them, not even interrupting or checking their dances, frolics and vices.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MISSOURI CEMETERIES.

Sixth Paper.

The following are from monuments in the Catholic cemetery at Boonville, and with some exceptions are of persons who died before 1876 or of persons who died since and were more than 75 years old.

Mary R, wife of Michael Barron born in Saint Lenard Co., Wexford, Ireland, died March 17, 1870, aged 50 years.

Michael R. Barron born in County Killkenney, Ireland, Oct. 14, 1800, came to America in 1848, and to Boonville in 1850. Died Oct. 15, 1891.

Cathrina wife of C. Beickele, born Oct. 2, 1837, died Sept. 22, 1872.

Eliza Mooney wife of H. Bue died Apr. 5, 1872, aged 37 years, 7 mos. 17 ds.

Ann wife of Patrick Dalton, died Oct. 9, 1868, aged 28 years.

Maria Anna Darmstadt geb. Feb. 16, 1826, ges. Feb. 3, 1900.

Ignaze Diringer, born in Elsas, France, Aug. 10, 1804, died Apr. 8, 1872.

Magdalena Diringer born in Elsas, France, Sept. 26, 1804, died July 25, 1875.

P. H. Donohoe, born June 22, 1829, died March 16, 1904.

Maggie M. Donohoe, born March 3, 1839, died Dec. 12, 1901.

Veit Eppstein born Feb. 15, 1828, died March 7, 1902.

Anna K. Felten wife of Hubert Felten died Feb. 9, 1904, aged 70 yrs., 9 mos., 26 ds.

Herbert husband of Annie K. Felton died July 12, 1889, aged 62 years, 11 mos. 24 ds.

Genovefa Fessler born in Forst Baden Gee, 1811, died March 16, 1885.

Franz Fessler born in Forst, Germany, 1804, died Oct. 23, 1881.

Anna S. wife of Urban Franken born April 10, 1801, died Sept. 30, 1879.

Mary T. wife of P. J. Franken, born Sept. 23, 1842, died June 11, 1871.

P. J. Franken born in Prussia, June 14, 1834, died March 14, 1887.

John George Garthoffner born in Blankenborn, Rhein Bavaria, Nov. 13, 1825, died May 13, 1873.

Andrew Gartner born Nov. 30, 1835, died Oct. 1870.

Katharine Gehsell geb. Nov. 22, 1813, ges. July 7, 1858.

Ludwig Gehsell geb. Aug. 24, 1809, ges. July 24, 1867.

Magdalena Glahn born in Prussia, 1798, died 1859.

F. Timothy Grethwohl ges. Oct. 7, 1871, im alter von 49 Jahr.

Catharine, wife of John Harrison, died Dec. 19, 1873, aged 29, 11, 14.

Adolph Hilden born in Longerich, Aug. 15, 1811, died Sept. 16, 1890.

Henry Helfrich died Feb. 16, 1874, aged 38 yrs. 6 ms. 18 dys.

George J. Hirsch born April 6, 1834, died April 17, 1903.

John Huber died July 25, 1885, aged 77 yrs. 7 mos., 11 ds.

Elizabeth Huber died Oct. 26, 1886, aged 79 yrs. 6 mos, 22 ds.

Catharine wife of F. J. Immele born Dec. 25, 1832, died March 13, 1899.

F. J. Immele aged 84 years.

A. M. Immele aged 86 years.

J. J. Jennings born in Livingston Co., N. Y., March 12, 1830, died Aug. 20, 1877.

Elizabeth wife of Joseph Koerniz, born in Bonn, Germany, 1822, married 1851, died April 12. 1890.

Joseph Koenig born near Cologne, Prussia, Dec. 23, 1824, died March 5, 1896.

P. Kuntz died March 9, 1867, aged 22 yrs., 6 mos.

Francis Kussman born Aug. 15, 1837, died June 2, 1901.

Elizabeth Mabschand died April 26, 1875, aged 81 yrs., 6 mos.

A. P. Mangold born Oct. 1, 1813, died Sept. 11, 1882.

Lora his wife born Nov. 28, 1818, died Feb. 9, 1883.

Hieronimus Meisel born in Karlsruhe Baden Germany, Feb. 23, 1830, died Sept. 20, 1882.

Elizabeth wife of H. Miesel born Jan. 2, 1830, died Dec. 24, 1892.

Moniken wife of Joseph Mustetter, born June 2, 1788, died Aug. 29, 1874.

John Mustetter died Oct. 18, 1858, aged 2 mos.

Karl Mustetter died Jan. 11, 1860, aged 5 mos.

Sylvester Mustetter died Jan. 26, 1865, aged 2 mos., 29 ds.

Victoria Mustetter died March 8, 186—, aged 1 yr., 10 ms., 9 dys., (Children of S. and Th. Mustetter.)

Joseph Miller born Nov. 11, 1818, died Mar. 6, 1891.

Francis son of Patrick and Mary Mollahan, died Aug. 30, 1872, aged about 35 years. A native of Ireland.

Christina wife of H. Oswald born Oct. 12, 1841, died March 10, 1893.

Herman Oswald born in Bavaria, April 17, 1826, died Dec. 13, 1903.

Mary Jane wife of C. S. Prongue, died July 30, 1869, aged 26 yrs, 1 mo. 11 ds.

Michael son of G. & B. Schepperd died Nov. 15, 1871, aged 29 yrs, 6 mos.

Thomas Sharp born in Co. Carlow, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1824, died April 8, 1898.

George Shepperd died Aug. 27, 1875, aged 72 yrs.

Catharine wife of John Smith born in Prussia, Jan. 19, 1806, died Nov. 25, 1886.

Frank Joseph Spaedy born Oct. 1809, died July 1886.

Catharine Spaedy born May, 1810, died Dec., 1891.

Maria E. Weber geb. May, Oct. 11, 1811, ges. Jan. 11, 1880.

Johannah Westman died Sept. 7, 1875, aged 67 yrs, 2 ms, 12 ds.

BOOK NOTICES

The farmer boy who became a Bishop. The autobiography of the **Right Reverend Anson Rogers Graves, S. T. D., LL. D.** Akron, Ohio, 1911.

Bishop Graves was born in Vermont, and served as rector in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at Minneapolis and Northfield, Minnesota, at several places in New England, then bishop of a district in Nebraska called the jurisdiction of The Platte, and later Bishop of Northern California. The book is dedicated to "all boys who want to make something of themselves," and is an interesting addition to western biography, and religious history.

Poems of Fancy by **A. Donald Douglas.** New York, (c. 1911.)

This booklet of fourteen poems is by a student yet at Harvard, a son of Archer W. Douglas of St. Louis. The Society is pleased to have an autograph copy from the author.

Emily Roe of Baltimore, by **Julia Frances Graham,** 2d edition. St. Louis, Fred T. Borden, 1911.

This book by a St. Louis authoress is in the form of a novel, but is to some extent a biographical sketch of a friend of the authoress—one who lost her father by shipwreck, and who held to an impression that he was not dead, and who after long search found him, he having been held by savages on an island in the Pacific for years.

Tenth Biennial report of the Historical Department of Iowa. Des Moines, 1910.

In Iowa the official Historical Society of the state is at Iowa City, in connection with the State University, and at the capitol there is the Historical Department, with Edgar R. Harlan as Curator. The library belonging to this department

has special subjects as early western history; the North American Indians; the Civil War, particularly regimental histories; publications of historical societies and kindred institutions; and especially Iowa publications, Iowa history, and in general everything pertaining to Iowa. The Department has the magnificent collection of autographs made by Mr. Charles Aldrich, the former curator, and this collection has been increased by much manuscript material from various persons, including a great collection from Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, a member of this Society.

At the St. Louis World's Fair the state had a fine exhibit of books by Iowa authors, and this is deposited with the Department, and is being added to by donations from the authors. The State has provided cases for this special collection.

Of newspapers the Department has two or more from each county from 1893 to the present, and during the biennium it obtained valuable files of the early Iowa periodicals. The Department gets the current issues of 325 newspapers, and 114 other periodicals.

During the biennium ten oil portraits of distinguished Iowans had been obtained, and the collection has become an extensive one.

Twentieth Century History of Carroll County, Missouri, by **S. K. Turner** and **S. A. Clark.** Illustrated. 2 vols. Indianapolis, Indiana, 1911.

This county history issued in two quarto finely bound volumes, is one of the best of the new style of county histories. The authors are real estate men of Carrollton, and they have done good work in the first volume. The second is the usual biographical accompaniment of county histories, and was prepared by other persons. The first volume gives an account of the Indians who occupied this part of the country, of the pioneers, the military history, the political history, and the various events that took place in the county down to the pres-

ent time. We hope to see many other county histories as creditable in plans and efforts as this.

The Twenty-third Psalm. "In song and story." By **W. O. Graham,** Kansas City, Mo. 1911.

This classic literature is given in Hebrew, in Greek, in Latin, and in various English editions from Wycliffe, 1380 to the many other versions from that time to the present.

It also gives poems founded upon it, by Montgomery, Watts, Rous and Eugene Field.

Street and Lawn Trees, a paper by **W. O. Graham,** read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, July 15, 1911.

This paper in a semi-humorous vein has much of interest to any one who has a spot in which to plant trees—a single one or a large grove of them.

Katalog des Concordia Publishing House, cor. Jefferson ave. and Miami st., St. Louis, Mo.

The growth and magnitude of this publishing company is indicated by the catalog of 1911-1912 which contains 408 pages.

Something else. A novel by **J. Breckenridge Ellis,** Chicago, A. C. McClure & Co., 1911.

This is the latest work of this well known author who is a native of Missouri, and of whose books the Society has eight. The story of this one is laid in New York city and neighborhood, and tells the story of the young man who seeks to learn the truth as to his unknown father and mother, and the final success, and along with it the happy culmination of a series of love or near love episodes, which keep up the interest of the reader throughout the book. It can be had of the publishers at $1.35 net.

Rogers' Souvenir History of Mercer County, Missouri, and

Dictionary of Local Dates. W. H. Rogers Printing company, Trenton, Missouri. [1911.]

Col. W. B. Rogers' portrait appropriately faces the title page of this county history of the new style, and greater excellence and correctness than those of three decades ago.

The history of the county from the early days is well related and Col. Rogers' long residence in the county made it possible to present a real history, and not simply an excuse for a biographical part. The Society is indebted to the publishers for a copy of the work.

Jean Carroll, a tale of the Ozark hills. By **John Homer Case,** N. Y. 1911.

"The Ozark mountains" are known in geography; the "Ozark uplift" in geology; and now the Ozarks are becoming known in fiction. Harold Bell Wright found it fruitful of plots, and now a new Missouri writer of Marshfield, Webster county, a part of the Ozark country, has published an interesting novel, dealing with the operations of the "Bald-Knobbers," that secret organization which originated with a good purpose, but finally became a cloak for robbers and murderers. During the time it was in power the writer stopping over night in Douglas county, commenced to ask his host, a relative of a world wide known explorer, about the organization, but he very soon realized that it was a subject not to be talked about in that part of the country. The author weaves a love story during the height of the power of the organization and to the time of its downfall.

Back to Old Ohio and other poems by **Capt. W. F. Henry,** St. James, Mo., 1911.

A new booklet has been added to the long list of Missouri poetry, this one by an old time friend, now superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, at St. James, Missouri. Capt. Henry was in the Civil War, and many of the poems were written for or about patriotic occasions, and others about old friends or

relations, and they are now put in suitable form for preservation.

"The Journal of American History," volume V, number IV, lately issued, but without date, is of interest to Missourians, especially on account of the article on "The Winning of Oregon" in which are given portraits of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Senator Lewis Field Linn, (given by mistake as "Representative Lewis Field Linn, of Virginia,") and Thomas H. Benton.

This magazine is noted for the fine plates contained in it, as well as for the subject matter.

The legislature of Illinois appropriated $2500 for inspection of and reporting upon county and other local archives, and $5000 per annum for the work of procuring and preserving documentary historical material. It has also taken steps towards the erection of a building for the preservation of its historical material.

NECROLOGY.

NORMAN J. COLMAN, the first Commissioner of Agriculture, appointed by President Cleveland, the editor and founder of Colman's Rural World, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri 1874 to 1876, and member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1867 to the present time, except during the four years he was in Washington, elected member of the Twenty-fourth general assembly of Missouri in 1867 and member of the Board of Directors of the State Fair from its beginning. He was born at Richfield Springs, New York, on the 16th of May, 1827, and moved to St. Louis in 1852. He died November 3, 1911.

FREDERICK MORGAN CRUNDEN, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library from 1877 to 1909, died October 28, 1911, at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, where he had been a patient for nearly five years. For three years after his breakdown from work he still held the position of librarian, and was then succeeded by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of New York City.

Mr. Crunden was born in Gravesend, England, September 1, 1847, was educated in the schools of St. Louis and Washington University. Becoming librarian of the Public Library in 1877 he soon became prominent in his chosen work, and in 1889 was elected President of the American Library Association, and in 1897 was vice president of the International Library Conference at London. He developed for St. Louis a creditable public library system before either New York or Brooklyn had reached equal development.

FRANK A. J. HILLER, former Secretary of the Board of Health of the State, died in St. Louis, October 18, 1911, aged 54 years. He was born in Neisse in the Province of Silesia, Prussia, and came to St. Louis in 1870.

REV. J. W. MONSER, for ten years librarian of the University of Missouri, and author of several books, died in Kansas City just before New Years day, aged 73 years. He had been pastor of Christian churches in Boone county, Topeka, Atlanta and Des Moines. The Society has but one of his books—"Types and Metaphors of the Bible."

HON. JOSEPH PULITZER of the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, died on his yacht in Charleston harbor. He was born in Buda-Pesth, Hungary in April, 1847, his father being a Jew and his mother a Catholic. In 1864 he came to this country, and in 47 years increased his wealth from a 20-franc piece to more than $20,000,000. On his arrival in New York he enlisted in the First New York cavalry, and served till the close of the war. He then came to St. Louis in 1866, and got work at Jefferson Barracks as hostler to army mules.

In 1869 he was elected a member of House in the 25th General Assembly of Missouri. He became managing editor of the Westliche Post in 1871. He afterwards bought the two papers first mentioned and was active in political matters, and after the Liberal Republican campaign of 1870 was a Democrat. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, of which it is said that only two are now living. He died on his yacht in Charleston harbor November 29, 1911.

COL. CHARLES H. MORGAN was born in Allegheny county, New York, in 1853, and reared on a farm in Wisconsin. At the beginning of the Civil War, while a student in the Fond du Lac High school, at the age of 18 years, he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Infantry and for gallantry in battle was promoted to Captain. He was in various battles, and five times was captured by the Confederates. After the war he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Lamar, Missouri, but after 1884 went into mining. In 1873 he was elected to the House of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Missouri and in 1874 was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress by

the Democratic party, and re-elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses.

In the Spanish-American war he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Missouri Infantry. After the war he was elected to the Sixty-first Congress by the Republican party.

He died of pneumonia at Joplin, January 4, 1912.

REV. C. N. YOUNG was born in 1828, and for fifty-six years was a minister of the gospel. In 1864 he was elected to the Senate in the Twenty-third general assembly from the St. Joseph district. He died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, January 11, 1912.

MISSOURI SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

THE HANNIBAL MEETING.

The Historical section of the State Teacher's Association meeting at Hannibal proved to be a splendid success in every way. The meetings were largely attended and the audiences were both enthusiastic and talkative. At the first session, held Thursday afternoon, November 9, Professor Trenholme, of the University, Chairman of the Section, ably presented the results of the investigations of the Committee of Five. The discussion which followed involved a large part of the audience and showed the keen appreciation of the problems and a general but by no means complete acceptance of the conclusions of the Committee.

At the second session, Friday afternoon, Mr. Fair, of the Kirksville Normal, presented a suggestive paper on the use of the stereopticon as an aid in history teaching, illustrated by slides dealing with Egyptian life, and was followed by a practical discussion on the ways and means of obtaining lanterns, slides and other necessary equipment. Some arrangement whereby the existing stock of negatives might be made generally available were suggested but no definite action was taken. After an inspiring illustrated talk on the work of the Cornell Expedition to Asia Minor by Professor Olmstead, of the University, its director, the meeting was given up to a general discussion of some of the more practical problems of history teaching. This discussion turned largely on the use of collateral reading, with considerable conflicting opinion. Time unfortunately forbade a very extensive discussion, and after a short business meeting the session closed.

The general impressions gathered by a newcomer were of the enthusiasm of the participants and the practical character of the problems discussed together with the aptness of the general discussions. The cordial nature of the relations be-

tween the various ranks of teachers whether high school, normal or university and their realization of their community of interests in the problems involved was especially noticeable. The discussions revealed, however, the necessity of an earlier advertising of the topics of discussion and the collection of a considerable quantity of practical data on certain points, such as the use of maps, collateral reading, etc., and some arrangement by which more time can be devoted to the discussions. It seemed to be the general concensus of opinion among those present that a large part of future meetings should be devoted to the solution of practical problems. It is to be hoped, too, that an even larger attendance may be had in the spring.

J. E. WRENCH, Columbia.

UNIVERSITY HISTORY CLUB.

The History Club of the University of Missouri, made up of the members of the history faculty and of students especially interested in historical study, had a successful year during the season of 1910-1911, and is experiencing an equally successful series of meetings this year. The Club meets once a month, usually at the home of one of the faculty members. Its constitution is very elastic, being nothing more nor less than an understanding that at the first meeting of the academic year a steering committee of three, composed of a faculty member, a graduate student, and an undergraduate student, shall be elected for the ensuing year. This committee has full responsibility for the programs of the monthly meetings, and for the time and place of meeting, notifications of which are sent to all the members of the club.

During the past year the steering committee adopted a plan whereby the program for each meeting was related to a program for the whole year. Starting out with the idea that the Club should always be interested in the more important events of current history, from fifteen minutes to a half hour at the beginning of each meeting was devoted to such topics,

two leaders of the discussion having been designated beforehand by the committee.

Following this at each meeting, a fifteen-minute discussion of a world famous historian was presented by one of the members. This feature of the program was begun in the early part of the year with the presentation of two typical Ancient historians, and was followed up at later meetings with interesting discussions of representative Medieval, Modern, English and American historians. In this case also, the historian to be considered, as well as the member of the club to present the discussion, was designated by the steering committee.

Finally, at each meeting, a twenty-minute discussion was given (followed by a general discussion) of the relation of history to some closely allied subject—literature, sociology, geography or economics, for instance. At the last meeting of the year, these discussions were summarized and the general topic as to what constituted history was considered.

At all of the meetings it was aimed to make the students feel that the Club was theirs, and to bring out student discussion, and for these reasons the most of the formal part of the programs was assigned to student members of the Club. The preparation of their reports and discussions was in most cases carefully done, and was of considerable value in the general training in the use of historical material.

Not the least valuable part of the meetings was the time spent before and after the programs in informal conversation, resulting in the development of a better spirit and understanding between faculty members and students.

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MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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THE SHELBY RAID, 1863.*

All the survivors of the armies of the frontier, and of the border, have vivid recollections of the rebel general, Jo Shelby, and of his brave command. Especially is this true of the representatives of the Twenty seventh and of the Seventh Missouri regiments, here assembled in reunion, as we met and fought Shelby and his men many times in the three years, beginning at Lexington in 1861 and ending at Mine Creek in 1864, and learned to know him well.

Of all the cavalry commanders in the Confederate army west of the Mississippi river, Jo Shelby was unquestionably the best. There were others who excelled him in military education, but they were far inferior to him in natural military genius, as well as in that dash and personal magnetism so necessary in a leader of a large cavalry force.

His most conspicuous and daring achievement was in that extensive expedition into Missouri from Arkansas in the fall of 1863, which has passed into history as the "Shelby Raid," to which my purpose today is to briefly direct your attention and recall some of its stirring memories.

At that time, Shelby was colonel of the Fifth Missouri Confederate cavalry, and was also commanding what was

* Read at Reunion at Clinton, September 27, 1894.

then known as Shelby's brigade of Price's army, and he then had for his adjutant-general, Captain, afterwards Major, John N. Edwards, a most picturesque, original and attractive writer, possessing quite an active imagination, but whose reports were so exaggerated always as to destroy their historic value.

On the 22nd day of September, 1863, Shelby left Arkadelphia, Ark., with 600 men, parts of three regiments of his brigade, Gordon's, Shanks' and Hooper's, with Elliott's battalion of scouts, and a section of Bledsoe's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Harris. On the 30th he was joined by Col. Hunter at McKissick's Springs with 200 men, recruited in Missouri and Arkansas.

On the 2nd of October he was met at Pineville by Col. Coffee with 400 men, recruited in the same manner as Hunter's had been. He passed through Neosho on October 4th, capturing Capt. McAfee's command of Union troops there. His force was then estimated at 1500 by Capt. McAfee.

October 5th he marched through Greenfield and on the 6th through Humansville, and arrived at Warsaw October 7th, and by this time his force had reached nearly, if not quite, 2000 men, according to all accounts. His successful march to the Osage river from the southwestern corner of Missouri is, however, easily accounted for by the fact that after the return of the Missouri Union troops into this state in the summer of 1863, after their campaign with the army of the Frontier in the fall and winter of 1862-3, they were scattered in small detachments garrisoning widely severed and distant posts, and were actively engaged in chasing and dispersing the numerous guerilla bands which then infested every county in the state south of the Missouri river.

For this purpose the territory south of that river had been divided into military districts. Gen. McNeil was in northwestern Arkansas and also in command of the district south of the Osage river in Missouri; Gen. Brown of the territory in this state, between the Missouri and Osage rivers west of Jefferson City and east of Cass county, and Gen.

Ewing was at Kansas City in command of the forces stationed at the various posts in Lafayette, Bates and Cass counties.

The combined cavalry troops under these three commanders exceeded those under Shelby, but their concentration on such short notice was a work of difficulty and danger and required time.

When Shelby reached Humansville, General Brown was at Clinton on a tour of inspection, having left Major J. H. Steger with the remainder of his staff at Jefferson City. Hearing of Shelby's advance, Brown marched to Osceola. Col. Philips with ten companies of the Seventh M. S. M. left Sedalia October 6th for Osceola, arriving there on the 8th. Col. Lazear with ten companies of the First M. S. M. left Warrensburg on the Seventh and arrived at Clinton the next day. Gen. Brown then moved with the Seventh to Sedalia and ordered Col. Lazear with the First east from Clinton in the direction of Warsaw. At that time all three of its Majors, Foster, Houts and Suess were on duty with the Seventh regiment. Major Suess had been detailed as chief of cavalry in the Central Military District, but was relieved from that duty at his own request in order to join his brave comrades in the field. Major Houts had been at Warsaw in command of the post there but had gathered up his battalion, then widely scattered at different places, escaped from Shelby, and joined Col. Philips at Clinton in order to be, where he always was, in the front of the coming battles. Major Foster had been desperately wounded in the battle of Lone Jack in August, 1862, the bloodiest conflict, in proportion to the numbers engaged, of the entire war of the rebellion. He had arisen from what seemed to be his death bed and had rejoined his beloved regiment at Greenfield in the spring of 1863, had returned with it from the southwest in the summer of that year, and was upon his arrival at Osceola appointed by Gen. Brown as his chief of staff for that campaign. Upon his arrival at Osceola on the evening of October 8th, Gen. Brown learned that Shelby had passed Warsaw and was marching north towards the Pacific railroad. Major Foster with 200 men, detachments of Cos.

B and G of the Seventh, commanded by Captain Ferguson and Lieutenant Sandy Love, was directed by Gen. Brown to locate Shelby, keep within fighting distance of him, and observe his movements. Foster marched all night of the 8th, ascertaining near midnight that he was in Shelby's rear and so reported to Gen. Brown. Reaching Warsaw at 7:45 a. m. on the 9th, Foster learned that Shelby had moved towards Sedalia on the Cole Camp road. He moved at once by a more direct, though less traveled road, and rode clear around Shelby's entire command, getting between him and Sedalia and capturing a number of prisoners out of his rear guard. By dragging branches of trees behind them in the road, Foster's men raised such a cloud of dust as to completely deceive Shelby and lead him to believe that General Brown was close behind him with a large force. Whereupon, instead of going directly from Cole Camp to Sedalia as was his evident purpose, Shelby deflected to the east in the direction of Tipton.

This view was helped along by a clever ruse on the part of Major Foster and Lieutenant Lowe: Lowe captured three (3) prisoners, and as he rode up to the head of the column towards Major Foster with them, the latter, wheeling his horse, said to Lowe, "Colonel, how far back is your regiment?" "About a half mile, General," said Lowe. Just then Lowe purposely let the prisoners get away, and they soon afterwards reached and told Shelby that Col. Philips had captured them and that they saw and heard him tell Gen. Brown that his regiment was coming up and was not far away.

Foster then galloped into Sedalia on the afternoon of the 9th, thus saving that important military post from a siege and perhaps capture by Shelby, and Gen. Brown and Col. Philips arrived there that night, the brave fellows of the Seventh having marched from Osceola that day, a distance of 70 miles.

Col. George S. Hall, of the Fourth M. S. M., was then at Sedalia with four companies of his regiment, 200 men, under their veteran Major, Kelly. Major William Gentry, of the Fifth Provisional Missouri Militia, was in command of the

post at Sedalia, with about 100 of his men. This force was afterwards increased by about 120 more men, detachments of the Ninth and Sixtieth regiments under Captains Wear and Freund.

After being mustered out of the Twenty-seventh, at the expiration of our term of service early in 1862, I had re-enlisted in the Twenty-third regiment of Missouri Militia, composed largely of railroad men, had been promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company H in it in that year, and had been detached and served with Brown's brigade in the Arkansas campaign of that fall and winter and had returned with it to central Missouri in the summer of 1863. At the time Shelby marched into Missouri, I was in Sedalia with a small detachment of Companies H and I of the Twenty-third, who were guarding and operating the west end of the Pacific railroad, and therefore in active military service.

Col. Hall was taken quite sick soon after his arrival in Sedalia, so that the command of the battalion of his regiment there devolved on Major Kelly. Majors Kelly and Gentry disposed of their little force to the best advantage for the defense of Sedalia and prepared to fight Shelby to the last, should he attempt to take the place. In addition to my other duties, Major Kelly detailed me to the command of the hastily enrolled recruits we gathered up in that city, and from the latter days of September until October 9th we drilled daily and slept at night in the old freight and passenger depot upon almost the exact spot where the brick passenger station now stands in the city of Sedalia. It chanced to be my turn to be on duty as officer of the day on the afternoon of the 9th when Major Foster arrived. We had a strong picket out just north of Flat creek on the Warsaw road, when he came in sight. They commenced a slow retreat in good order, supposing it was Shelby's advance guard. The bugles of the Fourth sounded the assembly, and Kelly's and Gentry's battalions fell in with the precision and coolness that always distinguished them. Galloping quickly to the pickets, we then saw Major Foster ride forward ahead of his rapidly moving

line and we quickly recognized him, as well as as his black mare, Mary, and rode out to meet him with shouts of welcome, as we knew that he had frightened Shelby out of his course and had saved Sedalia and our little command as well. Upon his arrival Major Foster relieved me from duty at Sedalia and assigned me to field service with him as aid de camp.

Late that night Gen. Brown and Col. Philips arrived in Sedalia with the Seventh regiment about 800 strong. That same night a detachment of 100 men under Capt. James Wood, of Shelby's brigade, dashed into Otterville, capturing Capt. Berry, of the Fifth Provisional regiment and 28 men, burned the bridge over the Lamine river and then overtook Shelby near Tipton. At daybreak on the morning of the 10th Major Kelly and Major Gentry, with 420 men, left Sedalia with orders to find Shelby, form a junction with Col. Lazear, who had followed the rebel trail from Clinton via Calhoun and Cole Camp and who was supposed to be close behind him near Tipton. At day light on the 11th, Gen. Brown left Sedalia with the Seventh going directly to Boonville. Major Foster sent me with Majors Kelly and Gentry on the 10th, directing me to rejoin him when Col. Lazaer had overtaken Kelly and Gentry. We struck Shelby's pickets at Syracuse, six miles west of Tipton and fifteen miles east of Sedalia, on the forenoon of the 10th and drove them four miles, into Shelby's lines on the prairie two miles west of Tipton. There we found the entire rebel force, 2000 strong, with two pieces of artillery, in rapid march eastward, and by repeated charges led always by the two gallant majors, Kelly and Gentry, forced them to a stand. They re-formed and opened on us with their artillery and drove us back to Syracuse. There we rode around their right flank by a circuitous route and met Col. Lazear with 500 of the First M. S. M. late that night at Tipton, that brave officer having overtaken Shelby's rear guard there and driven them out of the place. Capt. Darst, with Co. E, of the Seventh, 70 strong, who had been at Versailles, overtook and joined Col. Lazear near Tipton. Capt. Turley, of the Seventh, and myself left Col. Lazear before day-

break of the 11th and started by ourselves across the country, which was filled with stragglers and foragers from Shelby's command and rode all that day from Tipton to the outskirts of Boonville. There we separated, Capt. Turley to try and make his way into town, which he did, and I to find and report to Gen. Brown. I rode south to McGruder's, 8 miles from Boonville on the Sedalia road and was there delighted to find Gen. Brown, Col. Philips and the Seventh regiment encamped.

In the meantime the brave and tireless Lazear, ably supported by the two dashing majors of the First, Mullins and McGhee, as well as Majors Kelly, Gentry and Captain Wear, 1020 men in all, followed and fought Shelby all the way from Tipton to within 4 miles of Boonville on the Tipton road, where Lazear finally laid down to rest in line of battle, without anything to eat, on the night of October 11th. Deceived by a false rumor that Shelby had gone east that night out of Boonville, Gen. Brown moved off the Sedalia road at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 12th and marched 5 miles toward Lazear. Some of us protested at the time, and when the order came to stop and feed, Capt. Foster, of the Seventh, declared that corn could not be injected into his horses even if "squirt guns" were furnished him. At the same time Lieutenant G. Will Houts, of Co. E, of the Seventh, was left behind with 30 men, with orders to move slowly towards Boonville and attack the enemy if he met them. He met and attacked Shelby's advance guard, killing one man and mortally wounding the commanding officer and two others. We heard the firing and galloped back towards it, Major Suess leading the advance. In the meantime Col. Lazear had driven in the enemy's pickets and charged into Boonville from the Tipton road. Our unfortunate blunder in moving east let Shelby out of Boonville via the Sedalia and Marshall road. After thus escaping, Shelby turned west in the direction of Marshall in full and rapid retreat. We galloped steadily forward for 10 miles, passing over our late camping ground and rescued Lieutenant Houts with his little squadron of heroes, and took the right of Col. Lazear's line, who had followed the enemy out of Boon-

ville fighting him every time he could overtake him, until we reached Dug Ford on the Lamine. There Major Suess charged their rear, and Capt. Little of the First dashed into the stream up to the saddle skirts and routed, what seemed to be, the rear guard of the enemy, about 200 or 300 strong. Here, Major Foster took the advance with Companies A, C, D and F of the Seventh and Col. Lazear fell in behind us with his command and we chased the retreating rebels to a stand at the Salt Fork of the Blackwater late in the afternoon. Here Shelby dismounted Shank's regiment west of the creek and deployed them in the brush commanding the ford, bringing up his artillery also which soon got our exact range. We dismounted also near the east bank of the creek, and two guns of Thurber's battery came up and went into action. Here we fought until darkness and a heavy rain storm came on. The bullets fell around us like hail. While delivering the order to dismount to Major Houts, I saw Capt. Box, of Co. H of the Seventh, ride out near the ford in full view of the enemy, and what looked like a hat full of bullets fell all around him leaving him unhurt excepting a few scratches. A few minutes before, while delivering the same order to Capt. Foster of Co. G, of the Seventh, that brave fellow coolly said, looking down at the wet ground while the bullets were singing in our ears and cutting the branches of trees close to our heads, "I'm afraid if we get down here in this mud we'll catch our death from colds."

Here a poor fellow belonging to Thurber's battery had both his legs taken off close to his body by a rebel cannon ball, dying in a few moments, and his gallant Captain knelt by his side with tears streaming down his powder blackened face trying to stop the rush of life blood from the gaping wounds until the unconscious soldier breathed his last and his soul ascended to Heaven.

Major Foster, just before dark, ordered a charge on the ford, and with wild yells, led by the three Majors, Foster, Suess and Houts, we took it and the enemy fell back in a hurry. Here we halted, and laid down on our arms in line

about nine o'clock at night in the rain under the trees, without tents or supper, to wait for morning light so as to renew the attack. Shelby then moved up within six miles of Marshall and halted there that night. At 2 o'clock in the morning Major Foster awoke me and directed me to find Col. Lazear and bring him up to headquarters. I stumbled along through the brush, riding from one camp fire to another in the darkness until I found and awoke Col. Lazear, and together we went back to Major Foster and found him wrapped in an oil cloth blanket under a tree by a camp fire. At Gen. Brown's request, Major Foster directed Col. Lazear to take his regiment with the detachments under Majors Kelly and Gentry and Captain Wear and ride around Shelby's left flank and get into Marshall ahead of him. This was a clear departure from the established military rule, not to divide your force in the face of the enemy; but the result vindicated the judgment of the officers who gave the order. Col. Lazear had two small pieces of artillery with him and these he took along, leaving Thurber's four guns with us. The brave and faithful Lazear moved off on our left in a gallop, Major Mullins leading the advance at daylight, and reached Marshall at 7 a. m., in time to feed, dismount and post his riflemen behind a stone fence on the crest of a gentle slope just east of Marshall. Major Mullins dismounted and took the center, Major Gentry the right, Major McGhee and Captain Wear the crest of the hill on the left, and Major Kelly, mounted, was held in reserve behind the battery. The enemy soon appeared in force, opened on Lazear's brave command with their artillery and charged repeatedly both mounted and on foot up to the stone wall, only to be repulsed with severe loss. In this attack Hunter and Coffee had the right of the line, Gordon the Center, Hooper the left, and Shanks the rear of Shelby's force. So fierce was the fight that Major Edwards with his usual poetic license says that Ewing was in front of them with 4000 men and Brown behind them with 4000 more. Our total force in the field that day was 1020 under Lazear and less than 800 under Philips. Gen. Brown and Col. Philips started after

Shelby early on the morning of the 13th from the battle field of Salt Fork, as soon as it was light enough to see the road. At 8 a. m. we heard the roar of the battle, and galloped towards the sound of the guns. Major Houts was sent forward in advance with Companies H, I and K of the Seventh, and charged the rear regiment of the rebel command under Shanks and became hotly engaged with it. Between us and the town was a creek with steep banks covered with scrubby undergrowth. Here the enemy's rear guard under Shanks was posted on high ground commanding the ford and also a little bridge which they had partly torn up. Capt. Foster was sent a half mile above this and dismounted, and the battalion under Majors Suess and Foster soon followed him, with two pieces of artillery, leaving Major Houts with the other two guns and his three companies fighting on the bridge with the rebel rear guard. He fought them for an hour, never yielding, and finally crossed and drove the rear guard back on the main body. In the meantime we had worked around through hills and hollows and all sorts of obstacles to a position on the left bank of the enemy. He got our exact range and opened on us with his artillery, and the shot and shell plowed up the ground in our ranks. We then dismounted and started for them. They then moved off to the north and stopped in a hemp field, the hemp still standing and nearly if not quite grown, about three-quarters of a mile north of Marshall. Here Col. Phillips left the battery with two companies, F and G, behind it for support and the remainder of the Seventh, except Major Hout's battalion, still on foot, went into action on the left of Majors Kelly and Gentry. Here as we mounted to support the battery, Sam West, of Company G, saw a dead rebel lying on the ground near by with a pair of new boots on. This was a temptation he never could resist, so he at once dismounted and began to pull the boots off of the dead man. Major Foster, as he rode by, saw it and said, in his quick, stern way, "Are you robbing the dead, you scoundrel?" "No, Major," blandly replied the unabashed Sam, "he don't need any boots in hell, where he's gone, and mine's plum wore out."

Just then we charged through the hemp, led by Major Foster, and drove back a large body of their cavalry, and as we fell back to the artillery again, when the field was clear, I saw Sam West galloping along in the ranks with what looked like a new pair of boots on.

After dismounting we then fought them at close range for nearly an hour, when the gallant Kelly charged with his mounted battalion and broke their center, cutting Shelby's force completely in two in the middle. With a wild yell, Col. Lazear's and Col. Philips' command rushed in and filled the gap in the rebel lines and poured a hot fire in on them. Hunter and Coffee thus cut off swung off to the right closely pursued by Major Houts with two companies of the Seventh. Col. Lazear started towards Lexington with a rush, to head Shelby off, as when his command was thus severed, that foxy old soldier doubled on his trail and galloped off towards Miami with the remainder of his command. Led by Col. Philips and Majors Foster and Suess, we remounted and spurred after the retreating rebels, Majors Kelly and Gentry joining in the chase. As we rode down a long lane on the Miami road, we saw a crowd around their best gun, a ten-pounder, and guessed that something had gone wrong. The limber had broken and it was disabled, but we did not know it then. Major Foster ordered Captain Box, of Company H, Seventh, to deploy his company through a little patch of scrub oaks, dismount them, charge the gun and take it, while Companies F and G galloped down the road to attack the rear guard of the enemy and drive off the support behind the gun as well. Just here I saw Captain Box execute one of the coolest maneuvers ever seen upon a battle field. As he charged, on foot, towards the gun, the enemy poured in a terrific fire on him at short range, staggering his men and twisting his line. Box ran well up in front of his advancing column and shouted in a voice easily heard above the roar of the battle, "mark time, march, left, left, left," as if on company drill. His brave fellows dressed up as if on parade when, waving his saber high in air, the gallant captain shouted, "charge, come

on, boys,'' and away they went slap into a superior force and took the gun away from them. By this time we had struck the enemy's rear guard and the battery support, too, and were chasing them down the road. Captain Box soon followed us, bringing the gun along, having spliced the limber in incredibly short time with a scrub oak sapling and a halter strap.

This was never reported, but no one who saw it can ever forget it, or withhold unstinted praise to the brave men who took part in that unique but wonderfully effective moment.

We chased Shelby's men all that afternoon through the prairie towards Miami. They tried to tear up the bridge over Salt Fork, but we were so close behind them that they dropped the broken planks and ran. They had remounted their entire command on fresh horses before reaching Boonville, sweeping the country before them, and thus had an immense advantage over our jaded mounts. We had a running fight with them for 10 miles and at 5 p. m. near Miami we crowded them so close that they formed into line of battle. Game little Charley Thurber brought up his battery in a dead run, and opened on them at half mile range with telling effect as he always did, while we charged them in close column. Again they fell back going directly north towards the river with their wagons in front. Here Col. Philips and Major Suess with three companies, cut across the prairie towards the head of the retreating column, while Major Foster pursued their center and Major Kelly the rear. Col. Philips mired down in a swamp in the prairie and came near losing his big gray horse, and in making a detour after he got out, lost his place and got behind us. Shelby seeing this, left the main road and turned west on a bridle path through Van Meters' farm. We yelled and shot at them and gave them many sarcastic invitations to stop, but they threw off blankets, tin cups, bundles of forage, hats and everything but guns, and again escaped in the twilight. We followed until it got too dark to see, and then staked our horses out on the open prairie, and tried to sleep with our saddles for pillows, with nothing

to eat, and no covering but the clouded and rainy sky. All this time Major Houts was closely following Hunter, who retreated directly south through Otterville and Cole Camp.

Here Gen. Brown who had remained at Marshall after the battle there, ordered Majors Kelly and Gentry with Thurber's battery back to Marshall and from there to join Col. Hall of the Fourth, who had remained at Sedalia, in the pursuit of Hunter and Coffee. During the night, Col. Brutsche, of the Ninth Provisional regiment, with 200 men overtook us, and at 4 in the morning on the 14th, we again started on the enemy's trail. The road was strewn with all sorts of plunder, showing the demoralized state of the rebel force after the battle of Marshall, and the subsequent pursuit.

When we reached the Missouri river that day, we found that the enemy had abandoned two ambulances, five army wagons, and forty head of mules. We got the ambulances and Col. Hall afterwards secured the mules. Three of the wagons were loaded with ammunition, and all had been dumped into the river. We followed up the Lexington road 12 miles south of the river, and here Col. Lazear passed us going towards Lexington, and also Col. Wear, of Gen. Ewing's command, with 500 men of the 9th Kansas cavalry. We went up to the Sedalia road 14 miles from Lexington and then turned south, as our horses were so worn out we could not again overtake the fleeing rebels.

The next day we marched 25 miles to Mulkeys' and there camped, and on the 18th arrived at Sedalia, having marched 310 miles in 9 days, two nights and parts of seven nights in the rain and mud, without rations or camp equipage of any kind.

Major Houts, with two companies of the Seventh and two companies of the Forty-third Missouri Militia, under Captain Hart, chased Hunter and Coffee from Marshall south through Otterville to Cole Camp, where Col. Hall relieved him. Col. Lazear pursued Shelby, who then had between 500 and 700 men with him, towards Waverly, when Shelby turned south towards Warrensburg, Lazear after him. Lazear then fol-

lowed via Columbus to Rose Hill, when Gen. Ewing relieved him.

Col. Hall left Sedalia on the 15th, overtook Major Houts at Cole Camp and chased Hunter to Duroc, 15 miles below Warsaw.

Major Gentry left Marshall the day after the battle there and joining Col. Hall at Sedalia helped him pursue Hunter to Duroc.

Gen. McNeil had concentrated his force by this time, and his advance under Major King of the Sixth M. S. M., overtook Hunter on October 16th, 15 miles from Quincy, and had a running fight with him to Humansville, where he captured Shelby's remaining piece of artillery and 40 rounds of ammunition. Hunter then scattered his men in the brush and escaped via Stockton, King closely pursuing him. Gen. Ewing and Col. Wear arrived in Sedalia on the 12th, but not hearing from Gen. Brown, who was, as before stated, at Boonville, Gen. Ewing counter marched to Warrensburg and then moved southwest through Chilhowee. His adjutant in this campaign was Lieut. J. L. Thornton, a Johnson county boy, cousin of Major Houts. Thornton had served in the Twenty-seventh and then re-enlisted in the Eleventh Kansas cavalry, Ewing's own regiment. Ewing had about 600 men and Wear 500. Col. Wear moved northwest from Sedalia, passed us near Lexington, as before stated, and pursued Shelby until Ewing joined in the chase near Butler. Ewing and Wear chased Shelby through Carthage and Diamond Springs, crowding the enemy so closely as to drive him into the brush. By that time Shelby's force had almost lost the semblance of an organized body, and many of his men were captured by the pursuing forces. When thus taken, the rebels were in a pitiable plight, and many were demented, and in a dying condition, from hunger, exposure, loss of sleep, and terrific, long marching without rest.

On the 4th of November, Shelby arrived near Washington in the southern part of Arkansas, and there called on his superior officer, Gen. Marmaduke, for more men and supplies.

We found 53 dead and 98 wounded rebels on the battle field at Marshall. Our loss there was 42 killed and wounded. When last seen by our troops, Hunter had about 500 men and Shelby about 600, or 1100 in all.

Gen. Shelby in his official report admits the loss of 150 men in this expedition, and claims to have arrived at Washington with about 1200 men. Every man who saw his command in line, as we did at Syracuse, Marshall and Miami, knows that it then largely outnumbered Gen. Brown's entire force, as counting every man in the battle of Marshall, Gen. Brown had as follows: Lazear, 500; Kelly, 200; Gentry and Wear, 320; Philips about 800; total, 1820.

Gen. Ewing was never nearer than 50 miles of the Marshall fight. Not long ago, one of Gen. Shelby's admirers, was claiming for him, in his presence, it is said, that he was crushed by a superior force at Marshall, but the gallant ex-rebel grimly said: "Boys, it was Missourian against Missourian and man to man in that fight, and we were d—d badly whipped, and the less said about it by us, the better."

Shelby's method of marching was peculiar to himself. While his rear guard was moving, his advance guard slept and fed, so that one-third of his command was resting and getting something to eat while the other two-thirds were moving. Another device he adopted, was that of taking oats in the bundle from the stacks in the fields near the road, and directing each man to carry a bundle of grain, with heads extended back of him, so that the horse behind him would eat it as he walked along, while his own horse was eating in the same manner from the bundle in front of him.

The road where they marched was thus strewn with oats until it looked like an old time barnyard threshing ground. At the camp fires where we struck them, we found many ramrods with long strings of half baked dough curled around them, and as we passed Marshall, after our fight there, as above described, I remember seeing one poor fellow who had been shot down by the fire, who held in his lifeless hand, his ramrod and a long string of half baked dough twisted around it, his last meal in the army.

Moving thus as he did in front of us, on the same roads, Shelby was enabled, by such a system, to sweep the country clean as he went of everything in the shape of food, forage and horses, notwithstanding our close and unremitting pursuit, while we were compelled to follow as best we could. We could not leave the road directly behind him for fear of his escape from us, so that while his men were constantly remounted on fresh horses, we followed on the faithful, but tired animals we started on. The result was that he could both outmarch and outrun our commands, and while he was foraging in our front, we were compelled to follow him on jaded horses, through an exhausted country.

When we took the field, the troops in Gen. Brown's district were stationed over a territory 120 miles square, with no railroad facilities west of Sedalia, and only one line to that point, which was destroyed by the burning of the Lamine bridge.

In seven days we were concentrated, marched over 300 miles, without forage, rations, or camp equipage, three days and nights in rain and mud, and in that time we killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, captured about 100 prisoners, one piece of artillery, all of his wagon train, small arms and ammunition; and our skirmishing and fighting extended over 100 miles of thickly wooded country. If it had been in Virginia or Tennessee it would have been called one of the great campaigns of the civil war, and thus passed into history.

Gen. Brown, Cols. Philips and Lazear, Majors Foster, Suess, Houts, Kelly, Gentry, Mullins, McGhee, and all the other officers in Brown's brigade, were constantly on duty and shared every hardship with their brave men.

Of the gallant boys who followed our guidons to victory in this campaign, no better or braver soldiers ever fought in any war at any time in the world's history. I recall with pride their matchless courage and endurance, for truly they were a magnificent body of fighting men, and such was the opinion of every soldier who ever saw them or who ever

served with them. And what is true of the command of Gen. Brown, is equally so of the brave officers and men led by those tried and valiant soldiers, Generals Ewing and McNeil. Ewing chased Shelby from the southwestern part of Johnson county, Missouri, nearly to the Arkansas river, aided by McNeil, and together they undoubtedly killed, wounded and captured more of the rebel forces than we did, although they never could force Shelby to another fight like that at Marshall, as he well knew that his demoralized and dispirited troops could never survive another such a defeat.

It is hard to correctly estimate Shelby's losses in this campaign, as the fighting was so continuous as well as rapid and spread over such a wide area of thinly inhabited country. It was evidently far greater than ever reported by either side, and doubtless Shelby never knew the full extent of it. It is certain that the worn, exhausted, starved and half demented men who followed him out of Missouri, bore but little resemblance to the elated and dashing troopers who came in with him. The small losses, even so far as reported on both sides, were due to the fact that all the troops engaged on both sides were cavalry, in rapid movement, and so it was difficult to aim as correctly as in infantry and artillery duels. Shelby and his brave men proved themselves to be warriors well "worthy of our steel" in this great expedition. By it Shelby himself earned a place in history, properly, alongside of Stuart, Forrest, Morgan and other great leaders of cavalry on the Confederate side. And on our side such regimental and battalion commanders as Philips, Wear, Lazear, Foster, Houts, Suess, Kelly, Gentry, Mullins, McGhee and King and the gallant officers and men they led to victory against Shelby would have delighted the heart of that greatest of all cavalry leaders the world has yet seen, Sheridan, could they have served under him.

Foster, it always seemed to me, in a wider field, would have been a cavalry general like Gregg, Torbert or Merritt, while Houts would have equalled such generals as Custer in dash and courage, and excelled them in judgment.

I trust you will pardon me in thus referring to my two comrades with whom it was my privilege to serve in the Twenty-seventh, and this reference here is made to them especially because it seems to me an appropriate time and place for such a well earned tribute. Of Foster, Suess and Houts, Col. Philips said, "The service has not in it a nobler trio than my three majors."

It is hard for strangers and young people to realize, in this day of almost complete railroad facilities, in central and southwestern Missouri, the isolated and sparsely settled condition of that same region in 1863. This is the real reason why Shelby was not surrounded and captured. In the Missouri of today no such raids as Shelby's in 1863 would be possible in war time.

When the heroic life of our beloved commander, the greatest soldier the world has produced, Ulysses S. Grant, was ebbing away at Mount McGregor, in 1885, these prophetic words came from his pen: "I feel that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the Federal and Confederate. I can not stay to be a living witness to the correctness of this prophecy, but I feel it within me that it is to be so. The universally kind feeling expressed for me at a time when it was supposed that each day would prove my last, seemed to me the beginning of the answer to 'Let us have peace.'"

This prophecy has long been fulfilled in Missouri. Prominent ex-Confederate soldiers have repeatedly and publicly stated that the Confederate Home enterprise would not have succeeded, but for the early and cordial encouragement and support given it by the Union soldiers in this state.

In 1894, during the labor troubles, Col. Philips was, as now, the United States Judge for the Western District of Missouri, and Gen. Jo. Shelby was, as now, the United States Marshal for the same district. The able and fearless Philips was the first Judge in the United States to issue an order restraining mob violence and interefernce with the movement of railway trains engaged in interstate commerce, and Gen.

Shelby took the field, executed the order, and raised the blockade in his territory, with that grim celerity and activity which always characterized his military movements, and he was the first United States Marshal to so act. For this purpose he deputized as marshals a picked corps selected from survivors of his old brigade, with an equal number of ex-Union veterans.

When the Governor of Missouri, during this disturbance, inquired of Shelby what he was doing at Slater, a division on the Chicago and Alton railroad in Saline county not far from Marshall, the gallant ex-rebel promptly and tersely replied, that he was there in the service of the United States, suppressing a mob and moving delayed railroad trains. The Governor subsided, and Shelby continued with unabated vigor until his work was accomplished. For this important and valuable public service, Judge Philips and Marshal Shelby received especial commendation from President Cleveland, and in thus expressing himself the President was supported by law-abiding people everywhere irrespective of party lines or past affiliations. Thus did the blue and the gray unite in the defense of a re-united country and rally around "the flag that makes you free," and thus it will ever be. For we, and those who are to follow us on the stage of active life, will never forget our priceless heritage of freedom, whose foundations were laid broad and deep in this fair land, and cemented by the blood and tears of our forefathers, and we, and those who are to come after us, should ever remember that our indestructible nation "must and shall be preserved," and also that as Americans "united, we need fear no foreign foe."

Beloved comrades, our ranks are thinning yearly, and even now we often hear that we "linger superfluous on the stage," but while we do live, let our firm resolve be, to keep up these annual reunions until the last man in our two regimental associations is "mustered out" on earth. For, in the days to come, our little bronze buttons will be more highly prized than even now, as they represent to the wearer an heroic epoch in American history in which it was given to him

to bear an active and honorable part, and of all the gallant hosts in blue who met, grappled with, and overthrew the twins of slavery and secession on this continent, a generation ago, there were no better or braver men, than the two regiments of Missouri soldiers, whose memories we here cherish.

And, as the years recede and our members decrease, our bond of union will become stronger until, when reunited at last, on the far side of the shining river, all present, and all accounted for, we meet to part no more, to pass in proud review before the 'Great White Throne."

GEO. S. GROVER.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON AS SEEN BY A WOMAN.

It was war time in the land, and Missouri was feeling the stir of the situation throughout all her bounds. In the little town of Lexington on the river there was, in the early months of 1861, an eager impulse towards matters military, without however, any pronounced feeling of taking the side of either the North or South in the then undetermined policies of the two sections. Still, militantcy in any direction was so pronounced that companies were formed, and our inexperienced eyes made acquainted with the stirring evolutions of the army drill. Later, and when further developments had set definite bounds to bent and affiiliation, the men who formed these early half-play companies parted company, some to enlist under the starts and bars, others loyal to the stripes. The place of this first military practice was the wide and beautiful campus of the old Masonic College; and the drills were conducted by Capt. George Wilson, an ex-officer of the U. S. army, and Major Arnold, of the Virignia Military Institute.

Time ran on into May of that year when occurred the tragedy of Camp Jackson, in St. Louis, when some raw recruits under Gen. Lyon fired upon a crowd of citizens without known provocation, killing a young woman, a boy, and wounding some others. This act set the State in a flame of feeling, with the result that an immediate alignment was made for one side or the other about to enter upon the great modern tragedy of the war between the States. Small Confederate flags began to be displayed from private residences, and the old flag was set afloat to the winds from all public buildings of the town. A month of this and Gov. Claibourne F. Jackson named Lexington a place of military rendezvous, and soon after the middle of that month came Gen. Sterling Price at the head of the newly-formed State Guards, and with him Governor Jackson. Then began the organization of com-

panies and regiments, and the buckling on of such accouterments of war as a hitherto peaceful people could muster from the country's store of bird guns, turkey and deer rifles, and such side arms as belong to times of peace. "Old Sacramento," a twelve-pound brass cannon—a relic of the Mexican war, and which had been used here time out of mind as a reliable noisemaker for Fourth of July antics—was the heaviest piece of ordnance we had acquaintance with up to that time, and furnished the largest show of preparation going forward; and the old gun remained staunch to the end of the four years of conflict, being always in Col. Hi Bledsoe's battery, and his confidence-holding Sweetheart of utter faithfulness to the last. It has been told that he more than once, after an especially satisfactory deadliness of his gun, would throw his arms around the brass body and set his lips to it fondly. With the running out of the last week of June went also General Price and the Governor, with what of men and military supplies had been here gathered up. This left us with no other signs of what had been but the many small home-made Confederate flags still made to show from the homes of those who affiliated with the South. These remained only until Stifel, following close upon Gen. Price's going, came at the head of a regiment of foreigners, some of whom spoke English not at all, to take possession of the place as a fixed-for-the-war military post. When the transport bringing this regiment showed her smokestacks abreast of Gratz Bluff all Confederate bunting quickly faded from sight, save and alone one small flag which, from the time of Virginia's secession, had been proudly flouting the world from a pole set on the lawn of the Dr. E. G. Arnold home on the corner of Broadway and Third streets. Broadway was the then thoroughfare from the levees up into the town, and when Stifel's debarked troop had come abreast of the Confederate colors the line was moved up to surround the group of women who stood on the lawn in intent curiosity as to this next phase of military procedure. Ignorance of the meaning of war was at that time, and for us all, of the profoundest; and certainly the very young woman owning the

flag never doubted her right to show it upon her own premises at her pleasure, besides holding an idea of the largeness and liberal protectiveness of all masculinity called "man" in a way befitting Eden, alone.

But here she found herself amazingly confronted by a body of folk hostile and threatening, with guns and bayonets, who made threats to her as she stood upon her own ground, and demanded that she surrender to them her flag—the flag of her native State. Such an unflawed confidence in civilized man's attitude towards womanhood it is just as well to record, since it is now gone from us forever, though, at that time, held as an unquestioned truth by all women of the old South.

The young woman refused him the flag, of course, and when one man moved to take it from the low staff she ran to take it into her own hands. So she faced the regiment with the statement of her right, as a woman and citizen of a free country and state, to hold and defend her convictions and her property on her own freehold of earth. Amusing enough in the light of later events, but nevertheless the universal feeling of a large section of the country at that time; we of the old South being yet of the chivalric age of knighthood in so much that the rest of the world had left behind. But Stifel rode away with the offending little colors as well as with the young husband of the rash bride of a few months, who owned them. This even rasher young husband came rushing into the fray with his bird gun, with the intent to so lay low the enemy; the young wife then let fall the flag in order to grasp and lower the hand holding the gun, and so it was picked up, distinctly not captured, by a soldier, and carried away.

Stifel established headquarters at Masonic College, where he was soon joined by Lieut. Col. White with his regiment. By the last of August five companies of militia and two battalions of the First Illinois cavalry, under Col. Marshall, had been added to the army of occupation. After the coming of Col. Marshall he inaugurated the felling of the splendid grove of primeval oaks and elms on the College campus and the surrounding hills; and the making of the first earthworks was begun.

Early in September underground information was given us that Gen. Price, with a much enlarged army, would soon be back to Lexington on an errand militant, and for the purpose further of getting into possession supplies of ammunition and arms, of which the Confederates, or more correctly, the State Guards, of the southern wing, were in need. In preparation for this event Col. Mulligan came near the first of the month to reinforce the garrison with the Twenty-third Illinois infantry, called throughout the war the Mulligan Irish Brigade. Col. Mulligan began at once the construction of intricate military entrenchments, and to add to the earthworks formed by Col. Marshall. A cavalry charge would be possible only from the east side, the college, now a citadel, being set upon a height and protected by steep declivities on all other sides, so that here was digged a perfect checkerboard of pits, disguished sufficiently to entrap the unwary. A mine was also set in that direction for added security. While all this was being done there came in Major Van Horn and Col. Peabody with their commands, these soldiers being of the regular army. By this time information of the movements of the rapidly approaching army from the south was easy of access. Gen. Price's advance was already encamped upon the county fair grounds, about a mile from town, and the thin line of Federal pickets was no stay to the adventurous who might wish to go out. While Gen. Price waited at the fair grounds for the coming up of his ammunition wagons Col. Mulligan continued to strengthen his defences. During these days of waiting continual skirmishing went on between the soldiers in town and small squads of those outside. The Southerners, becoming impatient of delay, daily came dashing into town in small groups to give an exchange of shots and out again. In one of these daring and useless exploits I saw a friend go down, unhorsed, wounded by bayonets as he lay on the ground. This was Mr. Withrow. He was sent from here to St. Louis, and died of his wounds in Gratiot street prison.

And now came the 17th of the month, when proclamation was made to the citizens that their undoubted safety lay in

the direction of a temporary abandonment of their homes. So there went out from the town an army of women and children, to take refuge in country houses in numbers sufficient to tax the hospitality of these to the utmost.

By the middle of the forenoon of Wednesday, the 18th, the stars and bars floating within the city limits, and the strains of Dixie came ringing clear through the gold of the perfect day. I needed to go but a single square from my father's residence—the Arnold home of the earlier flag episode—to look up the extent of Main street, and this I did so soon as I caught the sound of Dixie. What I saw there was an army without any pretense of uniform of any kind, but moving in orderly precision into some determined-upon position. This was Gen. Parson's line, drawn along Main street. Gen Rains' division took position on the east of the college, with Bledsoe's battery. Gen Slack's column was extended along the west side, joining that of Gen. Parson on the south. I think that Guibor's battery was moved about from place to place from time to time, as it was stationed near the intersection of Third and Tenth streets this first day, but went to Gen. Parson's division the next day, then back again west afterwards. On the morning of the second day of the investment Gen. Harris and Gen. McBride completed the cordon by placing their lines along the north, on the river front. This line was supported throughout by Kelley's and Kneisley's batteries. Until the last of the three days of the siege Bledsoe's battery was under the command of Emmet McDonald, Col. Bledsoe being hors de combat from illness, but on the last day he was again with his guns. Gen. Steen's division, with Congreve Jackson's force of Clark's division, while held as reserves were all the time in active service in one quarter or another of the field.

As I stood looking upon the line on Main street take position, the first day of the entry, a friend, Charley Wallace, said on seeing me there, "What are you doing in town? You would better go to shelter at once, as we are about to fight, right away."

At this time Guibor's battery was stationed at the inter-

section of Third and Tenth streets, only three squares from the Arnold residence, and the admonition to go find shelter sent me to the crossing two squares above the battery's place; from which very advantageous position I witnessed what went on at that part of the field while the siege lasted.

Almost on the heels of Lieut. Wallace's "We are to fight now, right away," was opened the first thunder of the guns. The noise of the firing was heavier this first day than at any time until the hour just before the surrender, and was heard at Carrollton, thirty miles away; also heard with such effect by Gen. Sturgis as he was marching to Mulligan's relief on the north of the river, that he turned his column and marched away again. Very shortly after shot and shell began the hoarse noise of war in earnest, there came the need for surgeons and nurses, and while this battle has been called an almost bloodless one this is true only in the light of what came later, when the loss of life made a new world record of what man could do to man in deadly strife. In the light of civilization the battle of Lexington, Missouri, was sufficiently red. Many of those killed lie here sleeping the last long sleep, others were removed by kindred when the war was over.

The family residence of Col. Oliver Anderson stood in such proximity to the college grounds on the west that it was, from the time of the first occupancy of the college, taken into use as a hospital. The last outer entrenchments in that direction met Mrs. Anderson's flower garden, the house being so situated that the upper windows almost overlooked the interior of the works. Thus, its advantage meant so much to the Confederates that a running assault was determined upon, with the hope to make its capture without the firing of a gun. This use of arms could not be resorted to since the house was used as a hospital, so a sufficiently heavy column from the division of Gen. Harris was ordered to the assault, if this could be done without too heavy a loss of life, the assaulting column not to be allowed to respond to the fire from the building. The men took the chances, making the charge most gallantly, but with losses, of course. The building was held but a few

hours only, and until a counter charge was prepared from the citadel. This assault was heralded by the sharp cracking of Minie rifles, some of which sent the dreaded Minie balls to the desired end, so that there were wounded Southerners in the building when retaken later by the Irish. When this charge of the Irish Brigade was made I was standing at my post of observation, the middle of Third street, a position overlooking the Anderson house, the long line of earthworks behind it, and the beseiging column on the west. I think it was between one and two o'clock when I took up, on this day, my post of observation. I had been there but a very short time when a double line of human forms appeared on top of the embankment rushed over, followed by the serried ranks of others, all firing upon the house as they hurtled down upon it. And how they fell! some of them, on the way, and lay there amongst the flowers of the garden until all was over and the bodies could be moved. And how they yelled as they charged! It was a daring and brilliant sortie. We were told afterwards that these men were made very drunk before they could be sent out. Let this be believed, because of their after acts. The recapture of the building was so quickly accomplished that the dislodged Confederates were forced to leave behind some disabled comrades. These was nothing for it but to think that the gentle treatment accorded the sick they found in house would be returned to their own. Vain trust! But one escaped the crimson fury of that hour—Capt. Tip Manser. He, when the massacre began drew the edge of the blanket covering one of the Federals over himself, and so passed for one of the enemy. All others suffered death in one way or another. About two hours more and the place was again in possession of the Confederates. When the again victorious besiegers poured into the house it was to find those they had so lately left there dead, murdered really. One man had both eyes ground quite out his head, and the handsome, the gallant young Fayette Quarles, of Richmond, showed both hands with gaping holes through the palms, having been ground through by bayonets. Whether these injuries were inflicted before they were killed

or not can never be known, but the then supposition was that this was the case. The night of this sad day was a lurid one. Hot shell sent from the entrenchments had started fires in three or more quarters, and as night fell these flamed and spread, luridly reddening the sky, and turning a new dread loose upon the town.

The cannonading on Thursday, the 19th, was comparatively light; but a ceaseless sharp cracking of rifles went on throughout the day. The possessors of those squirrel rifles, hidden behind every available tree, stump, or elevated ground, did deadly work whenever a human target inside appeared within range. Some of this was done from the vantage of tree limbs, which many men climbed, and sat at ease to watch their opportunity. This practice must have been more galling to the beseiged than had been the cannonading, for when all was over, and an account gained of the happenings inside, we heard that, on this day, many hasty and shallow burials were made after nightfall. Certainly, in going about the place long afterwards, when deserted by both armies, I came upon a human foot pathetically protruding from a grave so shallow that it appeared to be only earth heaped shallowly upon a body placed on ground untouched by a spade.

At twilight of this day some men of Gen. Harris' division inaugurated the beginning of the end by bringing from the warehouses of McGrew, Anderson and Sedwick the hempbales with which movable breastworks were to be made on the to-morrow. All along Gen. Price had refused to order an assault on the defences, though advised to this by his staff. "It is unnecessary to kill off the boys here," he said. "Patience will give us what we want." So he quitely awaited the event.

The men of the hempbale strategy slept that night behind their moveable defences, and early next morning operations which brought about the surrender began. While Bledsoe's battery, he himself being in charge now, thundered away east in a way to rip open the walls of the old collegians' boarding house, and tear great holes in the walls of the one-time halls

of learning, the men on the west went quietly on up the bluff behind the rolled hemp bales. It was not long, however, until a heavy fire was drawn upon these movable breastworks, but with little effect. On they came, crawling, as implacable as fate, and when the day was run on towards the morning's close the end came. The Confederates were inside the defenses; the white flag of surrender was run up over the citadel, and a shout to reach the heavens was shouting from a thousand throats.

Upon the surrender all the ranking officers conducting the defense were found to be suffering from wounds. Lieut. Col. White, handsome, debonair gentleman, had been shot through the lungs, and died a few years afterwards. Col. Mulligan received only a slight wound in one arm, and was not much disabled from the effects. Still, upon paroling him, Gen. Price put his private carriage at his disposal to drive to Warrensburg, where railroad transportation was to be had. But Mulligan refused a parole, as he had no wish to remain long inactive, and chose to be accounted prisoner awiting exchange. It was much the same thing, however, as Gen. Price with his wife took him to Warrensburg in his carriage, and I think, turned him loose there on his word of honor. There was a general parole on the terms of no future service against the South, not a man being held as prisoner. In some instances, where the men captured were citizens of the town they were laughingly handed over to their wives to be kept out of future mischief.

Only a very few years ago when an extension of Central college was going forward, (the old Masonic college is now Central college, a school for girls) two skeletons were exhumed. These were of bodies shallowly interred, and undoubtedly belonged to men killed in that long-gone day of the sharpshooters' deadly aim. It is probable that others still are left there, under the tread of school girl feet; but, like Omar's voice for Bahram, "That can not break their sleep."

SUSAN A. ARNOLD McCAUSLAND.

DANIEL BOONE.

It has been said that a greater number of biographies of Daniel Boone have been given to the public, than of George Washington. It is by no means improbable that a greater number of biographies have been penned concerning him than of any other single American, with the possible exception of Abraham Lincoln, not counting the innumerable sketches, miscellaneous and fugitive articles which have been written from time to time, about this singular character. Certainly, this is a remarkable tribute to any individual, and forcefully illustrates how firm is the grasp which the story of his life has obtained upon the popular mind. The writer hereof, possesses and has read, not less than ten biographies of Daniel Boone, of varying degrees of merit, and the majority of them have told much the same story, and ofttimes in much the same way. Yet singularly enough, but one of his numerous biographers, has correctly stated the date of his birth, (1) while among some of them as much discrepancy prevails relative to other historic facts, as that which prevails regarding the date of his entrance into the world. They have been content to "fringe an inch of fact with acres of conjecture." The writer, therefore, who would give to his readers as acurately and impartially as it can now be done, the story of his life, would confer upon his countrymen a lasting benefit, and give to the world a book in which he might say of his hero, in the language of the immortal Shakespeare:

"Which eyes not yet created shall o'er-read;
And tongues to be your being shall rehearse,
When all the breathers of this world are dead;
You still shall live,—such virtue has my pen,—
Where breath most breathes—even in the mouths of men."

1. John S. C. Abbott.

The name of Daniel Boone has so long been familiar to my ear and eye, that I, like many others have come to regard everything pertaining to his life as of importance, provided it be founded upon fact. A new chapter, therefore, concerning him, may not be lacking in interest to those who are, or are not familiar with the story of his life; and I trust I may be pardoned for adding yet another chapter to the many which others have given to the public touching his life. Some of my ancestors both upon the paternal and maternal side, were long and intimately associated with this famous pioneer, and shared with him the perils and the glory of subduing the wilderness, and of converting the hunting grounds of the Indians to the more useful purposes of civilization. Because of this association the life of Boone has ever possessed more than passing interest to me, and I have ever loved to trace the winding footsteps of these sturdy old pioneers through their forutnes and misfortunes; their victories and defeats. My great grandfather, William Bryant, followed closely upon the path of Boone from North Carolina to Kentucky, where he caused to be erected amid the primeval solitudes, the most celebrated of all the pioneer Kentucky forts or blockhouses, known in history as Bryant's Station and which was located in Lafayette county, about five miles northeast of Lexington. His name and the name of the station which he built (in 1779), have frequently been mentioned in the histories and the various lives of Boone. (2)

It is, however, of another event with which Daniel Boone was connected, and also an ancestor of the writer hereof on the maternal side that I would now speak, and of which I have

2. History of Kentucky, Humphrey Marshall.
History of Kentucky, Mann Butler.
History of Kentucky, Lewis Collins.
Sketches of Western Adventure, John A. McClung.
Chronicles of Border Warfare, A. S. Withers (new ed. Thwaites).
Life of Boone, Timothy Flint.
Life of Boone, G. Canning Hill.
Life of Boone, John S. C. Abbott.
Border Boy, Wm. H. Bogart.
Life of Boone, C. B. Hartley.

seen no account in history, but the facts herein detailed are preserved in a manuscript history and genealogy of the Inman family of Tennessee. (3)

About the year 1767, a party of explorers left their homes in North Carolina to visit the vast and almost wholly unknown region lying west of the Cumberland mountains. This party was led by Daniel Boone, who, even at that early period had established a well deserved reputation for daring, and a consumate knowledge of woodcraft. In this company were three brothers who bore the scriptural names of Shadrach Inman, Meshack Inman and Abednego Inman, the first of whom was a great grandfather of the writer hereof. In due season they crossed the mountain ranges lying in their path of travel, and winter soon swept down upon them. For days they pushed forward through deep snows. They had little or no food during this time, for that which they had brought with them had been exhausted. They were therefore compelled to depend upon such game for their subsistence as they could bring down with their rifles, and killing game at that season of the year was not always easily accomplished. When they had arrived near the central part of the present state of Tennessee, and were encamped near a cave, probably the famous Nick-a-Jack cave, they were surprised and attacked one night by Indians. Being asleep at the time of the attack, and not having taken the precaution to post sentinels, nearly all the little band of adventurers were either killed or wounded. Among the slain was Meshack Inman. Among the wounded were Shadrach Inman and his brother, Abednego Inman. The former received a wound in the side from a spear, which weapon is still in existence and in the possession of one of his descendants. Abednego Inman received a wound in the forehead from an Indian tomahawk, leaving a scar which he carried for the remainder of his life, but surviving his wound, he placed himself in hiding in a large hollow tree, where he remained for nine days without food and with but little water, at the end of which period he was so far recovered as to be able to leave his strange

3. Compiled by Mrs. May Inman Gray, and Augusta Bradford.

habitation, and eventually and with extreme difficulty, to make his way back to his home in North Carolina. The company was thus broken up and dispersed, and the expedition abandoned. Among the number of those who escaped were Boone and Shadrach Inman. Boone on account of his superior skill in woodcraft and knoweldge of Indian wiles, escaped unharmed and returned home. The Indians pursued him keenly through the dense forest, but like a fleeting shadow he eluded them, and led the few survivors of his little company safely back to their homes.

Notwithstanding these misfortunes, our brave adventurers were not to be diverted from their purpose of exploring and taking possession of a portion of the soil of Tennessee, for some of them returned to the locality at a later date, and established homes there, while Boone with other kindred spirits, among whom was William Bryant, established themselves in the wilds of Kentucky, at Booneborough and Bryant's Station.

Shadrach Inman, above named, settled in Jefferson County, Tennessee, and was a Revolutionary officer, his commission as Lieutenant being dated May 4, 1774, and his commission as Captain being dated January 5, 1777. These commissions are in the possession of one of his descendants, Mrs. Mamie Inman Watkins, of Macomb City, Miss. Shadrach Inman is said to have been a highly energetic and patriotic citizn, and one of the best known and most highly respected men of Jefferson county, where he lived and died. He married in North Carolina, Mary Jane McPheeters, whose mother, Mary Jane McDowell, was a sister of John McDowell, some time Governor of North Carolina. (4) He owned a valuable plantation on the Nolachucky river, together with many negro

4. In the pioneer History of Kentucky we also find the names of McDowell and McPheeters associated together; for we read in the life of Boone that on the 27th of March, 1775, he found the bodies of Thomas McDowell and Jeremiah McPheeters, who had been killed and scalped by the Indians. See—
Life of Boone, (Border Boy), W. H. Bogart, p. 121.
Life of Boone, C. B. Hartley, p. 95.
Life of Boone, J. S. C. Abbott, p. 126.
Life of Boone, G. Canning Hill, p. 95.

slaves, a number of which he bequeathed to his wife and children by his last will. One of his sons, Captain Shadrach Inman, Jr., was also a Revolutionary officer, and was killed in the battle of Musgrove's Mill, South Carolina, August 19, 1780, while gallantly leading a charge against the British, and against a greatly superior force. He died fighting hand to hand with the enemy, and his conduct in this action has been highly commended by several historians, (5) and his loss was deeply regretted.

One of the daughters of Captain Shadrach Inman, senior, Susannah Inman, married in Tennessee, in 1802, Thomas Chilton. They removed to Southeastern Missouri, during the territorial era of that State, and from them are descended many of the Chiltons of that section of the country. Numerous members of this family of Chiltons have represented various counties of Southeastern Missouri in the State Legislature, covreing a long period of time, and there have been not a few notable names in other branches of the family in the history of the Southern states of our country.

It is not too much to say that the name of Daniel Boone is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land. His career appeals to the readers of history with a fascination that is little less than marvelous. His fame, instead of growing dimmer year by year, has continued to increase and to shine with brighter effulgence with the flight of time. In truth, some writers, in their efforts to garnish the life of this famous frontiersman, have deemed nothing of importance or worth the while, except as it would subserve the purpose of enlarging the measure of his fame. But the writer who fails to observe proper respect for historical accuracy, is likely to find that he has magnified his hero to such proportions that but little semblance to the real man remains; that he has become, in the lurid imaginings of the writer, instead of a real personage, clothed with human attributes, merely a fan-

5. Wheeler's History of North Carolina.
Ramsay's Annals of Tennessee.
King's Mountain and its Heroes, Dr. L. C. Draper.

tastic and grotesque figure. The simple story of his life truthfully told, is all-sufficient, without aid from the pen of the romancer who would portray him, not as he was, but as imagination would depict him. Mere mention of the name of Daniel Boone serves to recall the names of many of his contemporaries who would long ago have slipped into undeserved forgetfulness, were it not for the name and fame of this world renowned pioneer. His likeness is now a sort of composite photograph in which are blended the features of nearly all who were associated with him in the great westward movement of his age, and in the portrait of Boone we catch the dim and confused likeness of many another heroic character whose personality was as conspicuous as that of Boone himself. In truth the universality of his fame has served to lift from obscurity into notoriety many, who, otherwise would now be reposing in some neglected spot of earth with the grim specter whom we call Oblivion, keeping watch above their place of rest. Not that all of them, by any means, would have been overtaken by such fate. For there were numerous persons among his contemporaries and associates, whose services were as conspicuous (and more so) than those of Boone, who might well be left to stand upon their own individual merit. Yet herein, is one singular feature in connection with the fame of this unique character, it is remarkable that the fame of Boone should so far transcend that of hosts of others who had equal if not superior claims to recognition than Boone himself.

Surpassed as he was by many, in actual achievement and intellectual attainment, yet there are few names in the long list of America's eminent men that outshine in luster the name of Daniel Boone. As a commander, he was not to be compared with General Washington or General George Rogers Clarke, of Colonel Benjamin Logan, or others of even lesser note than these. As an empire-builder, he did not take rank with James Robertson or John Sevier, or Colonel Richard Henderson. As an explorer and pathfinder, there were other brave spirits who heralded the advance of Boone into the western wilderness. As a statesman, he performed no ser-

vice that would entitle him to remembrance. The gift of moving men by the power of speech was denied him, and he neither invited nor repelled the conversation of others. As a scholar he won no honors and obtained no prizes, except in the wide school of Nature.

Yet, notwithstanding all these things, the fame of this kind-hearted and pathetic but heroic character has transcended that of nearly every other man of his own or of any other age of the history of the country.

How did it happen? This question can not be fully and successfully answered in many words or in few. Yet it can not be said that the verdict of the popular mind is not just, or that his fame is of greater proportions than it should be. There were so many incidents in his career to appeal to the masses, and to touch the heart-strings of humanity, that he is now, and will long continue to be a wonderful personality. He stands upon a pedestal, high above the common throng. He has gained for himself in the hearts of his countrymen a niche, little less enduring than the Wilderness Road or Cumberland Gap; as lasting as the history of Kentucky and Missouri; as immeasurable as the volume of the Ohio or the Mississippi.

The life of Boone may well be studied to the pleasure and profit of American youth, and by all others who delight to con the lessons of sublime courage and fortitude, to be drawn from the lives of Boone and his associates. When we contemplate the reverses of fortune which overtook him, and which seemed to pursue him to the end; the loss of his eldest son while yet a youth, at the hands of Indians, when first setting out from North Carolina, to plant a colony in Kentucky; the loss of a brother, killed by Indians, while hunting in company with himself; the siege of the fort which he built, and which he successfully defended against the assaults of bloodthirsty savages; the capture of one of his daughters and her companions by Indians, and their rescue by Boone and a number of his friends; his own capture by the Indians, and adoption with their usual pomp and ceremony as a member of one of their tribes; his participation in the defense of Bryant's Station, when besieged

by Indians in August, 1782; the loss of another son fighting by his side in the battle of the Blue Licks, which battle was but the bloody sequel to the siege of Bryant's Station; the loss of a brother-in-law, also slain by Indians while hunting in company with William Bryant and others; and finally, as a culmination of his sorrows, the loss of his lands in Kentucky and Missouri, which he had hazarded and given so much to secure, on account of informalities; and thus turned forth, as it were, at an age when most men long to be free from the turmoils of life and the hardships of the pioneer—these misfortunes would have embittered the soul of most men. But a careful pursual of the history of his life and a somewhat careful inquiry in the realm of tradition, fails to reveal that such was the case. Bravely and uncomplainingly he went his way, and to the end he was the same silent and unperturbed spirit; and he died, as he had lived, in the vanguard of civilization, and where mighty forests, abounding with game, were always within easy reach. To the end he was smiling and serene, and resigned to the will of Providence, for his faith was simple and child-like. His last days were spent in fashioning with loving hands various articles as mementos for relatives and friends, and an occasional hunting trip until age and failing eyesight forced him to remember that he was no longer young, and that he must bid adieu to the pursuits of his earlier days. Dreaming little, and caring less, how wide was to be the measure of his fame, he sinks at last into the arms of Mother Earth, like one "who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Two States now claim the honor of affording a final resting place for all that was mortal of Daniel Boone, and all his countrymen share alike the legacy of his fame.

THOMAS JULIAN BRYANT.

SCENIC AND HISTORIC PLACES IN MISSOURI.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society was incorporated by the legislature of New York, the objects of the society being "to acquire by purchase, gift, grant, devise, or bequest, historic objects or memorable or picturesque places in the state or elsewhere in the United States, hold real estate and personal property in fee or upon such lawful trusts as may be agreed upon between the donors thereof and said corporation, and to improve the same," and it was provided that its property should be exempt from taxation in the state of New York,

The society made its sixteenth report to the legislature of New York last year, and this report includes views taken not only in the United States, but also in various parts of the world. However, only a local organization can give the necessary attention to the localities and objects to be found in the state, and Missouri has within its bounds places worthy of the attention of its legislature or of a society similar to that mentioned in New York.

Many will no doubt be surprised to know that Bayard Taylor said, "I have traveled all over the world, to find here in the heart of Missouri the most magnificent scenery human eye has ever beheld." In this statement he referred to a place in Camden county that was then known as Gunter Spring, was afterwards purchased by Robert M. Snyder, of Kansas City, the name changed to Ha Ha Tonka, and improvements were being made by Mr. Snyder at the time of his death. Of it Dr. Jenney, of the United States Geological Survey said that while he had spent the most of his life in the mountains of the west he had never found another locality that would furnish as many fine photographic views as this one does, and he spent quite a time there taking views for the government.

The combination of river, valley, bluffs, lake and mountain, with a spring issuing from the base of the cliff, and discharging one and a half million gallons of water a day; the lake containing ninety acres, being the largest one in the state; a cave to which access can be gained by a boat, landing one on dry ground at a distance from the entrance, where there is an onyx column thirty feet high and twenty-four feet in circumference; an amphitheater of perhaps an acre in extent surrounded by an elevated ridge having on one side a natural viaduct large enough that vehicles might drive through it, and strong enough that a railroad train might cross over it; at another place a natural bridge standing out very prominently over the surrounding ground; an island in the lake with its stories of bandits in years gone by living in its cave; other caves; the balanced rock; the Devil's Kitchen; all these and other things led Bayard Taylor to make the declaration he did, and of the truth of which very few in the state have now any conception.

An effort has been made to have the state purchase this tract of 5,400 acres and make "Ha Ha Tonka Park" a place for the practical application of the doctrine of conservation, one that would before long have a railroad made to give access to it, and at the same time develop the surrounding territory that is now waiting for this to aid in its improvement.

Other localities can be found along our rivers or in the Ozark mountains that would ornament parks to be made around them, and prevent their destruction or being spoiled for private gain.

The D. A. R.'s have been active in directing attention to and creating interest in the Boon's Lick and Santa Fe trails, and have succeeded in having the first cross state highway made along these trails, and also in getting from the legislature an appropriation to erect monuments along them.

During the civil war Missouri was the scene of many engagements and of some noted battles. Time has now so softened the angry feelings engendered by the war, that what were two sides would now welcome monuments in commemora-

tion of the valor of those who were then opposing each other.

The first one to be mentioned is the battle of Boonville, not because it was a great battle, but because it was the first land battle of the civil war. After the proclamation of Governor Jackson calling out fifty thousand state militia to drive the Federal forces out of Missouri Gen. Lyon with various military organizations embarked for Jefferson City. Jackson having fled from the capital Lyon continued up the river having been informed that Governor Jackson would make a stand at Boonville, with some 3000 state militia. His troops were landed on the south side a mile above Rocheport and about seven miles below Boonville. Between that point and Boonville the two forces became engaged, and after a number on each side had been killed and wounded the Confederates retreated, and the Federal forces occupied Boonville without further opposition. Afterwards an engagement in which only a score were killed did not attract much attention, but at the time this one took place it created much excitement because others had not preceded it.

One of the most severely contested engagements of the war, and the most important west of the Mississippi river up to the time at which it took place, August 10, 1861, was the battle of Wilson Creek, or as it was named by the Confederates, the battle of Oak Hill. After Governor Jackson and his forces had been driven from Central Missouri, the Missouri Confederates concentrated in the southwestern part of the state, where they were joined by Arkansas, Texas and other Confederate forces, and these all formed quite an army whose importance was generally not appreciated by those in authority. On the day of the battle the Union forces numbered some five thousand, while the Confederate force was at least twelve thousand.

The battle was hard fought and resulted in the retreat of the Union army after the death of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, the Union loss being two hundred and eighty-three killed and mortally wounded and others wounded 704. The Southern loss was 265 killed and 900 wounded. The spot where Lyon

fell and other points of interest on the battlefield should have monuments to mark them.

A Federal force under Col. Mulligan, stated by him to number 2700, was surrounded by several times that number of Confederates, and penned in a small space in and around the Masonic College at Lexington, in which provision had not been made for a supply of water. In twelve days of fighting, and with a regiment of 700 cavalrymen with their horses, of no use in the defense, but helping to exhaust the supply of water, the last three days of which were of heavy fighting, and with many killed and wounded, the gallant Colonel was forced to surrender on September 20, 1861. The State Historical Society has an oil painting of this battle made by F Dominico, a Hungarian exile, he having watched the progress of the battle for the purpose of making the painting. What was the Masonic College is now Central Female College at Lexington.

The battle of Westport, the "Gettysburg of the West," was fought October 21, 22 and 23, 1864, the first day being also called the "Battle of the Blue," the final fight being before the town of Westport. There were 29,000 men engaged in this battle, the largest in any battle fought west of the Mississippi river. The Confederacy was then on the wane, and this battle was the end of organized efforts in the state of Missouri by the Confederates.

Many other engagements were fought in Missouri, quite a number of them of the dignity of battles, and even the localities of actions of lesser moment should be marked.

The place of birth or other places connected with such natives of Missouri as Mark Twain and Eugene Field ought to be suitably marked.

In St. Louis many historic spots in the city have been marked with inscribed tablets on buildings now standing on the spots where some noted occurrences took place in time passed, and the further marking can be left to the public spirit of that city and its historical society.

Our adjoining states have not been idle in this commemo-

rating and preserving work of historic places Illinois has made into a park at a cost of $246,000 a tract of 290 acres, including Starved Rock, on the Illinois river, the scene of Indian conflicts and early French exploits.

Kansas Club women have organized to help the State Historical Society of their state in its efforts to preserve historical relics, and also of "first things" in all of the counties. They have marked the spot of many battles, the Santa Fe Trail, the John Brown cabin, the first state capitol near Junction City, the historic Pawnee Rock, and the first house built in the different cities.

There is much similar work that should be done in Missouri, and the women can more quickly accomplish it than any others. Will they help the State Historical Society in this important matter?

F. A. SAMPSON.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MISSIOURI CEMETERIES.*

SIXTH PAPER.

The following data is from the Catholic cemetery at Boonville, Cooper county:

Mary R. wife of Michael Barron, born in Saint Lenard Co., Wlexford, Ireland, died Mar. 17, 1870, aged 50 years.

Michael R. Barron, born in County Killkenney, Ireland, Oct. 14, 1800; came to America in 1848, and to Boonville in 1850; died Oct. 15, 1891.

Cathrina, wife of C. Biechele, born Oct. 2, 1837; died Sept. 22, 1872.

Eliza Mooney, wife of H. Bue died Apt. 5, 1872, aged 37 yrs, 7 mo. 17 dys.

Ann wife of Patrick Dalton, died Oct. 9, 1868, aged 28 yrs.

Maria Anna Darmstadt geb. Feb. 16, 1826; gest. Feb. 3, 1900.

Ignaze Diringer, born in Elsas, France, Aug. 10, 1804; died Apr. 8, 1872.

Magdalena Diringer, born in Elsas, France, Sept. 26, 1804; died July 25, 1875.

P. H. Donahue born June 22, 1829; died Mar. 16, 1904.

Maggie M. Donahue born Mar. 3, 1839; died Dec. 12, 1901.

Veit Eppstein born Feb. 15, 1828; died Mar. 7, 1902.

Anna K. Felten, wife of Hubert Felton died Feb. 9, 1904, aged 70 yrs, 9 mos. 26 ds.

Hubert, husband of Anna K. Felten, died July 12, 1889, aged 62 yrs, 11 mos. 24 ds.

Genovefa Fessler born in Forst Baden Gee 1811, died Mar. 16 1885.

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* With some additions this paper includes all inscriptions previous to 1876, and all later of persons more than 75 years old.

Franz Fessler born in Forst, Germany, 1804, died Oct. 23, 1881.
Anna S. Franken wife of Urban Franken, born Apr. 10, 1810; died Sept. 30, 1879.
Mary T. wife of P. J. Franken, born Sept. 23, 1842; died June 11, 1871.
P. J. Franken born in Prussia, June 14, 1834; died Mar. 14, 1887.
John George Garthoffner born in Blankenborn, Rhein Bavaria, Nov. 13, 1825; died May 13, 1873.
Andrew Gartner born Nov. 30, 1835; died Oct. 1890.
Katharine Gehsell, geb. Nov. 22, 1813; gest. July 7, 1858.
Ludwig Gehsell, geb. Aug. 24, 1809; gest. July 24, 1867.
Maydalena Glahn born in Prussia, Germany, 1798; died 1859.
F. Timothy Grathwohl gest. Oct. 7, 1871, 49 jahr.
Catharine wife of John Harrison died Dec. 19, 1873, aged 29 yrs 11 mo. 14 ds.
Adolph Hilden born in Longerich Aug. 15, 1811; died Sept. 16, 1890.
Henry Helfrich died Feb. 16, 1874, aged 34 yrs. 6 mos. 18 da.
George J. Hirsch born Apr. 6, 1834; died Apr. 17, 1903.
John Huber died July 25, 1885, aged 77 yrs, 7 mos. 11 ds.
Elizabeth Huber died Oct. 26, 1886, aged 79 yrs, 6 mos. 22 ds.
Catharine wife of F. J. Immele born Dec. 25, 1832; died Mar. 13, 1899.
F. J. Immele aged 84 yrs.
A. M. Immele aged 86 yrs.
J. J. Jennins born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Mar. 12, 1830, died in Cooper Co., Mo. Aug. 20, 1877.
Elizabeth wife of Joseph Koenig born in Bonn, Germany, 1822; married 1851; died Apr. 12, 1890.
Joseph Koenig born near Cologne, Prussia, Dec. 23, 1824; died Mar. 5, 1896.
P. Kuntz died Mar. 9, 1867, aged 22 yrs. 6 mos.
Francis Kussman, born Aug. 15, 1837; died June 2, 1901.
Elizabeth Mabschand died Apr. 26, 1875, aged 81 yrs, 6 ms.
A. P. Mangold born Oct. 1, 1813; died Sept. 11, 1882.
Lora his wife born Nov. 28, 1818, died Feb. 9, 1883.

Hieronimus Meisel born in Karlaruhe, Baden, Germany, Feb. 23, 1830; died Sept. 20, 1882.

Elizabeth wife of H. Meisel born Jan. 2, 1830; died Dec. 24, 1892.

Monika wife of Joseph Mustetter born June 2, 1788; died Aug. 29, 1874 .

John Mustetter died Oct. 28, 1857, aged 2 mos.

Karl Mustetter died Jan. 11, 1860, aged 5 months.

Sylvester Mustetter died Jan. 26, 1865, aged 2 mos. 29 ds.

Victoria Mustetter died Mch 8, 186— aged 1 yr. 10 mos 9 ds.

Joseph Miller born Nov. 11, 1818; died Mar. 6, 1891.

Francis son of Patrick and Mary Mollahan died Aug. 30. 1872 aged about 35 yrs. Native of Ireland.

Christina wife of H. Oswald born Oct 12, 1841; died Mar. 10, 1893.

Herman Oswald born in Bavaria, Ger. Apr. 17, 1826; died Dec. 13, 1903.

Mary Jane wife of C. S. Prongue died July 30, 1869, aged 26 yrs 1 mo. 11 ds.

Michael son of G. & B. Schepperd died Nov. 15, 1871 aged 29 yrs 6 mos.

Thomas Sharp born in County Carlow, Ire. Dec. 25, 1824; died Apr. 8, 1898.

George Shepperd died Aug. 27, 1875, aged 72 yrs.

Catharine wife of John Smith born in Prussia, Jan. 19, 1806; died Nov. 25, 1886.

Frank Joseph Spaedy born Oct. 1809; died July, 1886.

Catharine Spaedy born May, 1810; died Dec. 1891.

Maria E. Weber geb. May Oct. 11, 1811 gest. Jan. 1880.

Johannah Westleman died Sept. 7, 1875, aged 67 yrs, 2 mo. 12 ds.

CASSVILLE, MISSOURI.

The following are from the cemetery at Cassville, Barry county:

Mary J. Barcas born Feb. 22, 1821; died Aug. 16, 1903.

Warner Barcus born Aug. 23, 1814; died Oct. 18, 1898.
Lucy A. Beebe born Aug. 8, 1808; died Sept. 6, 1872.
Gilbert L. Carlin died June 8, 1869 aged 27 yrs. 1 mo 1 d.
Loys Grubb died Apr. 14, 1878 aged 64 yrs 3 mos 19 ds.
Elizabeth B. wife of P. M. Hodges and daughter of E. D. and N. Solomon, born Dec. 26, 1826; died Jan. 18, 1854.
James Holt born Dec. 14, 1822; died Nov 11, 1892.
John Ireland born Apr. 28, 1817; died May 13, 1862.
Catharine Logan born Jan 15, 1818; died Mch. 1, 1870.
John Logan born July 30, 1810; died Jan. 31, 1839.
James Long died Sept. 4, 1833, aged 55 years.
Littleberry Mason died July 3, 1852 aged 63 years.
Nancy Mason wife of Littleberry Mason born Jan. 28, 1804; died Sept. 13, 1883.
Wm. Owen died May 6, 1859, aged 62 yrs 4 mos 17 ds.
Margaret Ann C. D. wife of Jonathan Reed born May 4, 1830; died Aug. 1, 1886.
Jonathan Reed born Mch. 17, 1820; died Mch. 12, 1905.
Mary Ann Reed born May 4, 1830; died Aug. 1, 1886.
Louesa Mason Ruth daughter of Litteberry Mason and wife of W. J. Ruth born Feb. 1, 1829; died Apr. 6, 1857.
Wm. Townsend born Mch. 3, 1794; died July 13, 1875.
W. G. Townsend born Aug. 24, 1815; died Oct. 15, 1890.

A UNIQUE CIVIL WAR ITEM.

The State Historical Society of Missouri has just received a donation that is very greatly prized, and one that is likely unique in the history of the Civil War—an oil painting made by an artist while the battle was in progress, and he sitting looking on and industriously making the painting from the scene that was being enacted in plain sight before him.

The painting was given the Society by one of its members, Mrs. Susan Austin Arnold McCausland, wife of Judge McCausland, of Lexington, and is the picture of the battle of Lexington which was fought September 18-20, 1861; Col. Mulligan in command of 2600 men, and Gen. Price with 18,000 men. In planning the defense the water supply was overlooked, and that as well as the overwhelming force brought against Mulligan compelled him to surrender. The Federal forces were in and around the Masonic College, now Central College of the Southern Methodist church, a college for young ladies. The picture was painted by a Hungarian exile named Domenico, and shows the college building and dormitory, the batteries of Bledsoe, Guibor, Kelley and Kneisley and the other forces of both sides.

It was given to Miss Gabriella Hawkins, and left by her by will to the above donor, who humorously describes herself as the "most nonreconstructable, unsurrenderable Confederate she could find." Mrs. McCausland also was in plain view of the battle while it was in progress, and has written a paper for the Society on "The Battle of Lexington as seen by a Woman," which is published in this number of the Review.

MISSOURI GRASSES.

Prof. G. C. Broadhead is a frequent welcome visitor at the rooms of the Society and is full of information about the his-

tory, the geology, and the natural productions of Missouri. On the latter he gives some interesting information about some of the grasses of Missouri:

My early recollections in Missouri, about 1840 or soon after, was that blue grass was then only found where it had been sowed, chiefly in yards.

In 1852 on riding through Fire Prairie, in Western Missouri, I found that the bottom prairie grass, spartina cynosuroides, would reach above my shoulders. The upland prairie grass, andropagon fucatus, was plentiful everywhere on the hills and in two weeks holes would be worn in my shoes from walking through it. Before 1850 blue grass was not found in Missouri pastures. In 1870 the blue grass was in most of the pastures of Missouri, was also along the road sides and beginning to grow in hazel thickets. In 1880 it was common in North Missouri, and in many counties south of the Missouri river. In 1870 it was not abundant in Saline county, but in 1881 was common there. As the wild grasses were trampled down the blue grass took their place, leaving the prairie grass chiefly in railroad limits. Before Kansas was much settled, the Buffalo grass was common near the Missouri line and west. In grazing, the tall prairie grasses drove the Buffalo grass west, and the blue grass drove other tall grasses in the same way. Prior to 1870 the tall sun flower was found only as far east as the west line of Missouri. Fifteen years later it was abundant on the Wakenda prairie, and in a few years was abundant as far east as the Mississippi river.

GOVERNOR GEO. W. P. HUNT a member of this society, the first governor of the state of Arizona was born at Huntsville, Missouri, November 1, 1859. His grandfather, Daniel Hunt, was one of the early pioneers of Missouri, donated the land on which the county seat was located, and the town was named in his honor. The governor was raised on a farm near Huntsville, and since he was nineteen years old he has been active in various ways in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and a member of the legislature of the territory of Arizona several terms.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

For want of funds if for no other reason this Society has not done much in genealogical matters, and can not be compared with the Minnesota Historical Society, which has all of the township histories and family genealogies of the United States and Canada. Its American genealogies number 2180 bound volumes, and 1125 pamphlets in addition to the publications of Societies.

It has been decided by this Society to see if Missouri wishes its historical society to give more attention to this kind of work, and if there shall be sufficient encouragement to make a department for the benefit of persons interested in Missouri family history or genealogy. The membership fee of the Society is only a nominal one, one dollar, and the Missouri Historical Review is sent to all members. We ask that all persons interested should write to the undersigned, and express an opinion as to the desirability of the Society giving more attention to genealogical work, giving a space in the Review to queries and answers relating to such work. All persons are further asked to deposit with the Society, for preservation and perhaps publication their family records. Address,

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
State Historical Society,
Columbia, Mo.

QUERY.

Lewis Family—Can any reader of this column give me the ancestry of John Lewis who was born in Virginia and married Elizabeth Harvie about the year 1785, in Albermarle Co., Va. They moved to Kentucky late in the autumn of 1793, and the next year to Missouri, then Upper Louisiana Territory, crossing the Mississippi river on January 5, 1795. They settled about 28 miles west of St. Louis. Their oldest daughter, Sarah Griffin Lewis, married, about 1805, Daniel Morgan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, the frontiersman. Address,

GENEALOGIST DEPARTMENT,
State Historical Society,
Columbia, Mo.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Spanish Settlements within the present limits of the United States, 1513-1561. The Spanish Settlements within the present limits of the United States, Florida, 1562-1574. **Woodbury Lowery.** Putnam, 1911.

A more accurate title for these volumns, as must he obvious from the chronological limits, would be "Spanish Explorations and Settlements," but these volumns were evidently planned as the beginning of a comprehensive study of the general subject of Spanish colonization in the region indicated. As the author indicates in the preface and shows repeatedly in his treatment, the problem most interesting to him was the reasons for the ultimate failure of the Spanish.

Several criticisms may be suggested as to the method and treatment. The author's definition of an ideal history of a nation as one which contains "in parallel columns the history of the actions of her sister nations in like circumstances and under similar impulses," might be questioned, and the comparison of the exclusion of foreigners from the Spanish colonies with the exclusion of the Chinese from the United States shows a curious lack of historical perspective.

The body of the first volume is devoted to the Spanish explorers within the United States. The author follows the sources very closely, weaving them together into a long but intelligent and readable narrative, marked on the whole by a judicious appreciation of the obstacles and the redeeming virtues of the leaders. The introduction consists of a careful study of the environment and the natives, founded on monographic material, and a chapter on "Spain at the Close of the Fifteenth Century," which is based very largely on Prescott and Ticknor. As a study of Spanish psychology this chapter has interest and value, but the economic and political problems and conditions are almost ignored.

In the second volume the author shows a much firmer grip on his material and makes a wider use of monographs and secondary work. The field too is less worked over, and the contributions to knowledge more important. The narrative as in the first volume is built up directly on the sources, but the perspective and proportions are much better.

To the Missourian the most interesting local topic is no doubt the route of DeSoto and the question whether he reached Missouri. The author frankly refuses to identify the wanderings of the expedition west of the Mississippi, or to attempt to answer the question. In an appendix the difficulties of any such identification are so clearly and conclusively put forth that one is convinced that any positive answer is impossible.

Calendar of Paper in Washington Archives relating to the Territories of the United States. **David W. Parker.** Washington; Carnegie Institution; 1911.

This Calendar contains notices of Territorial Papers to be found in the collections of the Departments of State and Interior, the General Land Office, the House and Senate files, and in the library of Congress. The material proved so extensive that the Calendar is limited to papers of general interest and involving the Territory as a whole. While this test for inclusion was inevitable and probably satisfactory for the general investigator, it is rather tantalizing to the student of local history.

The papers dealing with Missouri are to be found under the three heads of Louisiana, Louisiana Territory and Missouri Territory. Under Louisiana are noted a number of Spanish letters before the purchase, dealing chiefly with the influx of Americans. Under the second heading are a number of most interesting papers dealing with the opposition to Governor Wilkinson and the factions which were so prominent in his time. Here, too, are a number of petitions, signed by several thousand citizens, which ought to be of great value to the genealogist. A little later is an interesting remonstrance against Judge Lucas. Other documents under the second

and third headings and of special interest, are petitions for the second grade of territorial government, from 1809 to 1812; a communiction in reference to Missourians in captivity in Spanish Provinces, in 1817; and an inquiry in February, 1821, from Governor Clark who wished to know his legal status! The land claims and the survey figure extensively; here should be noted a number of sketch maps. Probably the most important papers calendared are the reports from the Territorial secretaries giving proclamations, appointments and executive acts of the governor, and the territorial laws. The set is by no means complete but very valuable as far as it goes, as the records for the territorial period long since disappeared from the state archives, probably in the fire of 1837.

Evidently the scope of this calendar is too limited to satisfy the student of Missouri history, but as far as it goes it is well done and deserves grateful recognition. Probably its most important service is incalling attention to this mass of unworked material.

Fran by **John Breckenridge Ellis.** Indianapolis. The Bobbs-Merrill Co. (c. 1912).

The above rounds out at least a baker's dozen of Mr. Ellis' books, and this like his others holds the interest of the reader to the end. A young girl arrives at night at the home of a wealthy man who is really her father, but who has not known of her existence. She succeeds in compelling him to take her into his household because she "wants to belong to somebody." She has been a circus girl, a lion tamer; she now has come into a quiet rural village, into the home of her father, who is a leader in church affairs, the director of the choir, and famous for his charities all over the country. He had deserted Fran's mother, married another before the first wife was dead, and now, almost unconsciously was in love with his private secretary. Fran in short dresses concealing several years of her age, soon realizes the true condition of matters, and along with a love story of which she was the center, she made herself known to her father, and prevented the accomplishment of

what otherwise would have taken place between him and the secretary.

This girl, Fran, is the charm of the book; a girl, whimsical, quaint and shrewd, with a wonderful smile, the highest courage, and a great longing for home and love.

Sixteenth Annual Report, 1911, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Albany, 1911.

This report made to the legislature of the state of New York is the largest report yet made by the Society, showing an increased recognition of the importance of the subject. The report has many maps, and sixty-five plates, showing objects of interest in various parts of the world. Of these there are two plates of scenes in Kansas City. An account is given of the park systems of Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis. The report is an interesting and valuable one.

The Administration of the English Borders during the reign of Elizabeth. By **Charles A. Coulomb,** Ph. D. New York, 1911.

In late years universities do not give the degree of A. M. and Ph. D. so readily as formerly, but a graduate after his degree of A. B. must give proof of literary work by writing a thesis on some work that has required study and research in the preparation for it. The above was presented to the University of Pennsylvania for the degree of Ph. D. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, are agents for the publication.

The American Government by **Frederic J. Haskin,** New York, 1911.

This work containing a great amount of information is by a native of Missouri, who is a syndicate newspaper writer and his letters reach hundreds of thousands of readers. This work was prepared and each chapter submitted to some one in each department or bureau or to a chairman and the correctness of thirty chapters is attested by President Taft or other prominent person of authority. The information given is in an in-

teresting style, and when a person reads a chapter he can hardly lay the book down without continuing with the following chapter.

The author was raised at Shelbina, Shelby county, and was for a time editor of Torchlight of that place.

The Strength of American Law Schools. By **Dr. Richard Henry Jesse,** Yale Law Journal, March, 1912.

After many years of college service, and retirement with a Carnegie pension, Dr. Jesse, who is well known to so many classes of the University of Missouri, has not retired to a life of idleness but is actively interested in the literary questions of the day. The above paper shows that three-fourths of the American Law Colleges accept practically any one who pays the necessary fees for admission and lectures, and finally gives degree and diploma to such person. No suggestion is made as to how the college shall be compelled to raise its standard or close its doors, something that ought to be done for the credit of the profession.

A History of the Keithley Family with special reference to Levi Keithley and his descendants. By **Jacob Carter Keithley.** n. p. n. d. [1910].

We are pleased to add this genealogy to our collection of Missouri biography and authors, the author being a native of Missouri, now more than eighty years old. Some of the family came to Missouri before the end of the eighteenth century, and others a few years later.

Of the author and of his father, Levi, the work has full page engravings. We are indebted to the author for the addition to our collections of Missouri biography, Missouri author works and Missouri portraits.

The Ethics of Wagner's The Ring of the Nibelung. By **Mary E. Lewis.** N. Y. & Lond. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.

Wagner's Trilogy is based upon the Volsunga Sage, one of the oldest myths in existence, and found in the Eddas, which

were written in Icelandic at a period so distant that the date can not be fixed. According to the version as given by Wagner, two children, twins, a boy and a girl, were separated in infancy, and united in maturity that their offspring might redeem a world.

The husband and wife relation of the brother and sister is made somewhat less offensive by the Volsung children not knowing the original relation of each to the other.

The Ring of the Nibelung contains the history of the development of the thought of the world, the personages being fictitious, and representing steps or degrees in the ethical progress of mankind. The meaning of these is seen only by the close study by one who, like Mrs. Lewis, the authoress, gives a loving study to it. In fact Wagner himself did not at first realize the full meaning of his own story, as he says, "strange that not until I begin to compose does the inner significance of my poem reveal itself to me. Everywhere I discover secrets that had until then remained hidden even to myself."

The study made by the authoress was made in the interest of a body of musicians at Independence, Missouri, of which she was the leader, and should be studied preparatory to listening to the Wagnerian Music dramas.

Memorial from the legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, on the subject of the defenseless situation of said Territory; and praying the aid of Congress in the defense thereof, etc, January 31, 1815. Read, and ordered to lie on the table. Washington: A. and G. Way. printers, 1815.

The Society has just received a copy of this memorial, which represented the exposed condition of the Territory to the attacks of Indians that might take the side of the British in the war with England then in progress, and the fact that if the enemy succeeded in their attempts to gain the Missouri Indians the coalition would be too formidable for the force that the Territory could bring into the field.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon within and for Multnomah County. **William T. Muir.** In memoriam. 1863-1911.

The above has portrait and sketch of Mr. Muir who was born in Boonville, Missouri, November 4, 1863, practiced law in Portland, Oregon, was elected to the legislature of that state in 1905 and died November 4, 1911, at Tucson, Arizona, where he was trying to regain his health.

Our Trip Around the World. A series of letters written by **J. D. Rebo** and published by the author. Keokuk, n. d.

The author, of Alexandria, Missouri, made a trip from New York to San Francisco in the Hamburg-American steamer Cleveland, with 657 Americans, leaving New York October 16, 1909, and fifteen weeks afterwards arriving at San Francisco by way of the Suez canal.

The author interestingly tells, in a book of 230 pages, with many illustrations, of the places visited, and the happenings of the trip. The receptions given the party at various places in foreign lands, many of them costing large sums of money, show the increasing interest of the people of the world in this country. We are pleased to add it to our collection of Missouri authors.

Laboratory Experiments in General Chemistry. By **Herman Schlundt,** Professor of Physical Chemistry University of Missouri. Second edition revised. Columbia, 1912.

Prof. Schlundt has become known as an authority on radium, and has published on it and other chemical subjects. The above second edition of a work is intended for college students who have not had a previous course in chemistry in a preparatory school, and will serve to make the student interested in his work, as well as to assist him in it.

Business and Manufacturing Corporations (Domestic and Foreign) under Missouri Laws, by **John H. Sears,** of the St. Louis Bar. St. Louis, Counselors Publishing Company, 1910.

In thirty chapters the subject of the title page is so fully covered that it would seem that any one, whether lawyer or layman, would be able to know what the law is as to organization, charter, by-laws, capital stock, stockholders, consolidations, receivers, and all the other questions that might come up about these organizations that have in some cases become so powerful, and have the power to benefit or to oppress the people. The book is of nearly five hundred octavo pages, well printed and bound, and a creditable addition to the list of books by Missouri authors.

Boonslick—Santa Fe Trail. Missouri's First Cross-State Highway. "The College Route." Words and music by **T. Berry Smith,** Central College, Fayette, 1911.

This is a welcome addition to six other publications by Prof. Smith, in the library of the Society. It is in sheet music form, and on the title page it has a map of a strip sixty miles wide extending from St. Louis to Kansas City, showing this highway, the Missouri river, and the colleges located within that strip, numbering twenty-five in addition to those at St. Louis and Kansas City.

Central Wesleyan College ordered a large number of copies, and on February 8th it was sung at chapel exercises, and the Star says that "if the pioneers that blazed the trail when primeval forests decked the land had heard the singing they would have deemed it no little pay for their hardships."

Commentaries on the law in Shakespeare with explanations of the legal terms used in the plays, poems and sonnets, and discussions of the criminal types presented. By **Edw J. White,** author of "Mines and Mining Remedies," "Personal Injuries in Mines," "Personal Injuries on Railroads," Editor "Third Edition Tiedeman on Real Property," etc. St. Louis, F. H. Thomas Law Book Co., 1911. 8 vo. 524 pp. Price $3.50.

The dedication of the work is "To Mary A. Wadsworth, of Columbia, Missouri, a most profound student of Shakespeare, Shakespearian lecturer and author of 'Shakespeare and

Prayer," whose friendship and encouragement prompted the collaboration of these commentaries, the work is respectfully inscribed, with the author's admiration and regards."

Walpole early in the eighteenth century first suggested the idea that the plays of Shakespeare had been written by Lord Bacon, and this in expanded theory and evidence form was first presented by Delia Bacon, of Ohio, in 1857; to the present time it has been advocated by various persons and efforts made to show proofs by publications and even by digging in the bed of a river.

The author in his introductory chapter in his loyalty to Shakespeare presents reasons convincing him that Shakespeare was Shakespeare, and not somebody else. At first thought one would not think that the English law had been so lavishly expounded by the poet, in his plays and poems. This was done so accurately and consistently that they furnish the best quotations and references for a lawyer's use that general literature has ever produced. For this reason lawyers will find it useful in the preparation and trial of cases, and the unlearned in the law need these commentaries to give them the meaning, reason or history of the law term used.

A chapter is given to the law terms and references of each play, and the general index is so full that the lawyer can readily find quotations on any subject desired by him.

The work is of lasting importance and future editions will be demanded by the Shakespearian lawyer and Shakesperian reader.

NECROLOGY.

W. T. BAIRD a banker at Kirksville, and a member of this society, died there March 3, 1912. In 1859 he helped organize the Kirksville branch of the Bank of St. Louis, and has ever since been in the banking business. He was for years the Moderator of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and since its union with the Presbyterian church has been Moderator of the Kirksville Presbytery of the latter church. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, and the founder of chair of Greek there. For twenty-five years he was treasurer of the Kirksville Normal school, and has been treasurer of Adair county and of Kirksville. He was 77 years of age.

HON. CHAS. P. BLAKELY was born in Platte county, Missouri, seventy-seven years ago. In 1868 he went to Benton, Montana, and in 1888 was elected to the Territorial legislature, and was speaker of the House when the territory became a state. President Cleveland appointed him register of the United States land office, and in 1907-08 he was sergeant-at-arms of the House. He discovered an old camp of Lewis and Clark near Bozeman, and recovered many relics at the camp. He died near Bozeman Feb. 28, 1912.

JUDGE THOMAS CONNELLY was born near Enfield in White county, Illinois, and when only twenty-one years of age was elected a member of the legislature. He came to Stoddard county, Missouri, about thirty years ago. He was elected Probate Judge and served three terms. He also served as Mayor of Bloomfield. He died at Bloomfield February 10, 1912.

GEN. JOHN WILLOCK NOBLE was born in Lancaster Ohio, October 26, 1831, was educated in the schools of Cincin-

nati, Miami University, and a graduate of Yale in 1851. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1853, and in St. Louis in 1885, afterwards he went to Iowa, and practiced law till 1861, when he enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry in which he held the positions from lieutenant to colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier General by Congress. After the war he returned to St. Louis; was appointed United States district attorney in 1867, and from 1889 to 1893 was secretary of the interior in Harrison's cabinet. During his term the territory of Oklahoma was opened to settlement, from which he has been called the "Father of Oklahoma." He died March 22, 1912, in St. Louis in a house he built there forty years ago.

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MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOL. 6. JULY, 1912. NO. 4

THE PRICE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

"All that I saw, and part of which I was."

In September, 1864, after more than three years of arduous service at the front in the various Missouri cavalry commands attached to the armies of the Frontier, the Southwest and the Border, Major Emory S. Foster and myself had resigned, as we shared the common belief that the war was over west of the Mississippi river, and had returned to our former homes in Warrensburg, Missouri, he to resume the duties of his office as County Clerk, to which he had been appointed in 1861, and I to become station agent for the Pacific railroad at Warrensburg, then the western terminus of that line.

Foster had been almost mortally wounded at the battle of Lone Jack in 1862, and was disabled from further active duty in the field, while it had not fallen to my lot to be either seriously or permanently injured while in the service, except a disabled wrist and arm.

Warrensburg, on account of its location, and railroad facilities, was at that time, the most important military post in Central Missouri, A very large amount of forage and supplies had been collected there, and commodious quarters for the troops stationed at that post had been constructed at great expense to the Government. Gen. E. B. Brown, then in command of that military district had his headquarters there.

On the evening of Sept. 23, 1864, I received a message from Gen. Brown, asking me to report to him as soon as possible at headquarters, a direction promptly obeyed, and I there met Major Foster, who had received a similar order.

We had both been in the General's brigade during the greater part of our service, and had both been assigned to duty on his staff in the Shelby campaign of the previous year, so that he knew all about our military qualifications and experience. He told us that the Confederate General, Sterling Price, with a force variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 veteran cavalry, and 20 pieces of artillery, was marching rapidly from Northern Arkansas towards St. Louis, with the avowed purpose of capturing that city, and then effecting a lodgement in Central Missouri, somewhere on the Missouri river; that Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, then in command at St. Louis, had called for volunteers to take the field to repel the rebel invasion; and that he, Gen. Brown, had been ordered by Gen. Rosecrans to abandon the post at Warrensburg, and report to Gen. Alfred Pleasonton at Jefferson City, as soon as possible, with all his available force; and as he desired to save the Government stores and post at Warrensburg, he asked Foster and myself to re-enlist under Gen. Rosecrans' call for troops (order No. 107), and recruit enough men to hold the place. At that time there were quite a number of veteran soldiers in that vicinity, whose term of service had expired, and who had therefore returned to their homes. We agreed to re-enlist, and the conference ended. Early next morning, Sept. 24th, 1864, Gen. Brown marched eastward with every available man in his command, and by noon of that day we had organized two full companies of cavalry, Foster having been elected Captain of the first Company (A) and myself of the second (B). We went into camp that night at the deserted headquarters, and reported the result by telegraph to Gen. Brown, who was at Sedalia. On the 27th of Sept., 1864, Capt. William Parman came in with a full company (C) from the north end of Johnson county, and on the 28th of Sept., 1864, Captain William Fisher arrived with another full company (D) from the east

end of that county, thus making our force in all four full companies of cavalry, or 400 men, rank and file.

A work train composed of an engine and ten flat cars was at Warrensburg, and we utilized it as a means of communication with Gen. Brown. The engineer, Richard Schroeder, was a strong Union man, and I acted as conductor. On the 29th of September, 1864, I reported to Gen. Brown, at Sedalia, with the rolls of our four companies, was mustered in, and appointed by him as a special mustering officer to muster in the remainder of the battalion, which was done at Warrensburg on the 30th day of September, 1864.

An order was then issued by Gen. Brown, designating Major Foster as the commander of the battalion; arms and ammunition were issued to it, and Foster was ordered to mount his force by taking horses wherever he could find them.

We were first called the Johnson County Citizen Guards, but soon afterwards Gen. Brown changed the name to Foster's Cavalry Battalion, Missouri Volunteers. We were soon well mounted, armed and equipped, and owing to the number of veterans in the command, ready for any service. Our battalion had the following organization:

Field and Staff.

Emory S. Foster.....Major commanding
C. M. Leet.....Adjutant
Jas. Gilliland .....Quartermaster
Geo. W. Houts.....Commissary
Nelson Dunbar .....Surgeon
W. G. Smith.....Q. M. Sergeant
J. F. M. Bradley.....Commisary Sergeant

LINE.

Company A.

John Creek.....First Lieutenant Commanding
S. P. Bird.....Second Lieutenant

Company B.

Geo. S. Grover.....Captain
A. L. Reavis.....First Lieutenant
D. C. Allen.....Second Lieutenant

Company C.

William Parman .....Captain
John Mason.....First Lieutenant
Green Mason.....Second Lieutenant

Company D.

William Fisher .....Captain
Thomas Marshall.....First Lieutenant
Anthony Fisher.....Second Lieutenant

We fortified the headquarters building, with barricades of cord wood, piled in double rows as high as a man's head, and by incessant and active scouting, soon cleared the surrounding country of guerrillas, and added very largely to our supply of forage and rations.

On the 15th of October, 1864, Lieut. A. L. Reavis, Sergt. J. L. Rogers and a small detachment of Co. B. were captured at Sedalia by the Confederate General, Jeff Thompson, who dashed in there, holding the place only a few hours, and then rejoining Price, without attempting to molest us at Warrensburg.

Lieut. Reavis had previously commanded a regiment of Missouri Militia, and was a capable and experienced officer, so that his loss was deeply felt by his comrades.

On the 16th of October, 1864, we were ordered by Gen. Brown to move westward until we met Gen. Jas. G. Blunt, of Kansas, who was known to be marching in our direction with a division of Kansas volunteers, supposed to be about 3,000 strong. Within an hour after receiving the order, our entire command was moving, led by Major Foster, who was only able to ride with great difficulty and pain. After an all-night march, we met Gen. Blunt at Big Creek, five miles east of Pleasant Hill, and returned with him to Holden, arriving there after dark, on the 17th of October, 1864. There, Major Foster divided our battalion, taking part of it with him to Warrensburg, leaving the remainder under my command, attached to the first brigade under Col. C. R. Jennison, of Gen. Blunt's division. We left Holden at day-light next morning, October

18th, 1864, and arrived at Lexington that night after dark, and our brigade camped at the fair grounds.

Early next morning, (the 19th) I was ordered by Col. Jennison, to send out three scouting parties in the direction of the enemy, one each on the Sedalia, Berlin and Dover roads. Capt. Parman went out on the Sedalia road, Sergeant William Cameron of Co. B. on the Berlin road, and another squad under my command on the Dover road, leaving Capt. Fisher with Lieuts. Creek, Bird and Allen, in camp with the remainder of the battalion, who were kept under arms in line, awaiting the approach of the enemy.

About noon, Lieut. J. L. Thornton, with a part of a company of the 11th Kansas Cavalry, overtook us, on the Dover road, and we skirmished together all that afternoon, through corn fields and heavy timber, on the banks of the Tebo, with what seemed to be a constantly increasing force of the enemy. About sundown we began to hear artillery firing, in the direction of our camp, and then a messenger arrived from Col. Jennison, recalling us, as Price's advance guard, under Gen. Jo Shelby, was riding into the outskirts of Lexington. Our two brigades numbered less than three thousand men, and Shelby had more than three times that number, so there was nothing to do but retreat as best we could. Thornton started back, and got to his command all right, but I waited for Cameron, and sent a messenger to recall him, telling him to ride toward the sound of Cameron's guns, whose firing we could plainly hear. The force in my front increased so fast that we had to fall back or be captured. We galloped back under fire nearly all the way, to the edge of the town, and there waited for Cameron something like twenty minutes, although the time seemed much longer to me. By that time it was dusk and just as I was about to give the command to move, to my little squad of twenty men, a rebel regiment halted on the brow of the hill about three hundred yards away, to the east and the officer in command rode down towards us, and asked who we were. I shouted back in reply that we were part of Jennison's brigade. He yelled out, "Yankees; charge them, boys," and just then

Cameron rode up, his squad intact, his horses in a foam, himself in a towering rage, as no messenger had reached him, the poor fellow having been killed soon after leaving us, and of course Cameron thought we had left him to be picked up by the enemy. It was no time for explanation, so we wheeled to the left, and rode straight towards the astonished rebels. They stopped, evidently thinking that our support was near, whereupon we wheeled quickly to the right, dodged down a side street, in the gathering darkness, and rode straight westward, on the Wellington road, closely pursued by the "Johnnies" who headed us off twice at intersecting corners, but we rode through them under fire, and escaped with the loss of one man, William Talbot, of Co. B., who was shot in the head and fell off his horse, apparently stone dead, in the last charge. By that time, Gen. Blunt was fully five mlies away retreating rapidly on the Wellington road. It was after midnight when we overtook the rest of our battalion, which had fortunately escaped with Jennison's brigade, losing one wagon, belonging to Co. B. which broke down en route, and was abandoned.

We marched steadily all night in the rain, stopping long enough only on the south bank of the Little Blue, to boil coffee, and feed our horses, at day break on the morning of October 20th, 1864.

Our brigade was first deployed next morning, Oct. 20th, 1864, as skirmishers on the south bank of the Blue, and then sent back to guard Independence, while the second brigade of our division under Col. Thos. Moonlight, of the 11th Kansas Cavalry, rode forward, and was soon hotly engaged with an overwhelming force of the enemy. We took advantage of the first halt, to dismount by the roadside, and eat a hurried breakfast of hard tack and raw bacon, and while thus occupied the Second Colorado Cavalry, led by their gallant Major, J. Nelson Smith, passed us, going to the front. The Major and myself were old acquaintances, and he said, as he stopped long enough to shake hands with me, "Grover, I had a strange dream last night, and believe I will be killed today about ten o'clock." I made a jesting reply, but he shook his head as he

rode on in front of his brave men. Our bugles soon sounded "boot and saddle," and we then rode rapidly to the front also. We passed Gen. S. R. Curtis and staff on a little knoll, overlooking the battle field, which was that morning, (Oct. 20th) on the rising ground south of the Little Blue, and learned that we had been reinforced during the night by another division of Kansas volunteers, so that we had perhaps about four thousand men in line that day. But the enemy was fully twenty thousand strong, so that all we could possibly do would be to hold him in check until the Missouri Cavalry under Gen. Pleasonton could arrive and attack the rebel rear.

As we deployed into line, Lieut. Thornton, my comrade at Lexington, passed by in an ambulance badly wounded, and as he passed us, the brave fellow, himself from our county, shouted "hurrah for old Johnson," to which we replied with a hearty cheer. Cameron was taken down with a severe chill, while we stopped for breakfast, and I left him at a farm house on the road, but as we formed, he rode into the ranks of Co. B. just able to sit on his horse. We reformed, just at this point, owing to the falling back of the second brigade, as they were out flanked, and out numbered, and unlimbered our four twelve-pound cannon on the extreme left of our line, and opened fire on the advancing enemy with them.

Our battalion was dismounted, except Parman's Company, which was sent off to the right, to fill a gap in the line of the Second Colorado Cavalry, then hotly engaged with the enemy's advance guard. Fisher was held in reserve, though under fire, while the rest of us lay down in front of the battery to support it while thus in action. Just then, Lieut. Eayre of the artillery rode by us, and reported to Gen. Curtis, who was near our position, that Maj. Smith of the Second Colorado Cavalry had just fallen, shot through the heart. Instinctively, almost, I looked at my watch. It was five minutes past ten o'clock. Col. Moonlight came up on foot to direct the fire of our battery as his line when reformed, overlapped ours a little there, and just then a young staff officer rode up and told me to fall back and remount my command. The enemy was advancing rapidly

within easy range, so as we rose up, we fired a volley at them, and we then fell back in good order, reloading at will, to Capt. Fisher's line in front of the horses, scarcely fifty yards back of the battery. Col. Jennison dashed up to me just as we were dressing our new line, preparing to mount, and said, "Who in hell told you to abandon that battery?" I pointed to the young officer, and said, "He did; I thought it was a d—d strange order, but obeyed it." He smiled, and said, "Well, go back, quick." We started instantly on the double quick and lay down in our old place in front of the battery, before the firing ceased when Col. Moonlight walked up to me and said, "Captain, these are good men, I never saw anything better done than that." My blood was up, and an impatient reply was on the end of my tongue, when Gens. Blunt and Curtis rode by, and the former, in his bluff, soldierly way, leaned forward and patted me on the shoulder, and said, "Well done, my boy, well done," while Gen. Curtis, cool and collected, as if no battle was on, said, "Captain, you were right, I saw it all, and will not forget you and your brave men. This instantly soothed my anger, so that I saluted the two Generals and Col. Moonlight, and quickly resumed my former position with our line in front of the battery.

We had Martin-Henry breech loading rifles, so that we could fire sixteen shots before reloading, while the enemy were armed with Enfield rifles, a long single barreled, unwieldly muzzle loading gun, wholly unfit for cavalry use.

This superiority of armament enabled us to frequently break their advancing lines, and hold them in check for a long time, with a small force, as compared to their. We fought them in this manner all that day, falling back when outflanked, reforming, breaking their lines, and again retreating, over every foot of ground, between Little Blue and Independence, as well as through the streets of that town itself. In our last stand near the Court House square, in Independence, George Todd, a notorious guerrilla, rode out in front of their line, and was almost instantly killed, Col. Hoyt, of the 15th Kansas Cavalry, a private soldier of that regiment, and Sergt. William

Caldwell, of Co. A, of our battalion, fired so near together at him, that although near by, I was unable to tell who killed Todd, but am inclined to award the credit of it to the man belonging to the 75th Kansas Cavalry, who was and is unknown to me, as it seemed to me ttat his was the first shot. though the two others followed in quick succession, and Todd fell headlong from his horse, at the first fire.

The next day, Oct. 21st, 1864, our little army was busily engaged reforming its line along the fords of the Big Blue, so as to save Kansas City, if possible, and our wagon train was sent across the Kaw to Wyandotte, Kansas. We had several sick and wounded men in our battalion by that time, so that our three remaining wagons were loaded with them, and sent over to Wyandotte, accompanied by an escort commanded by Lieuts. Creek and Bird.

During the forenoon, after heavy skirmishing, it became apparent that the enemy was moving south in the direction of Westport, so our two brigades of Blunt's division, led by their gallant commanders, Jennison and Moonlight, were sent down to Byron's ford to intercept them. Our battalion was held in line under fire on the hill near Raytown road, until the fight opened at the ford, and therefore we did not arrive at the ford until the conflict was well on, but we got there in time for the last round, and saw the enemy withdraw and swing around south, towards Westport. Here Col. Jennison sent us back as an escort to Gov. Carney, of Kansas, who returned to Kansas City that night, the rest of the brigade going on to Westport in advance of the enemy. We went into camp in the southwestern outskirts of Kansas City, after leaving Gov. Carney and staff in town, and kept our entire command under arms all night, throwing out strong pickets in the direction of the enemy, whose camp fires on Indian Creek near Westport were plainly visible, and impatiently waited until the forenoon of the next day, Sunday, Oct. 23rd, 1864, for further orders from Col. Jennison. About ten o'clock a messenger came from him directing us to report at once as the fight was getting hot and at close quarters, in the valley of Indian Creek, near West-

port. Leaving Capt. Fisher in charge of the camp, Capt. Parman and myself, with over a hundred picked men, rode to the front with all possible speed, and reached the battle ground in time to fall in with several Kansas militia regiments, who also came from Kansas City, and moved with them through the timber upon the enemy. As we deployed in the open field, beyond the trees, it was an inspiring and never to be forgotten sight, to see our gallant little army, led by Gens. Curtis and Blunt, in person, forming for its last charge in the open field upon the long rebel lines then beginning to break in disorder, owing to the rapid and well directed fire upon them by our two batteries of eight twelve-pound guns, at short range.

We arrived just in time to take place with the first brigade, and again follow the heroic Jennison, as he rode far in advance of his line, straight at the enemy's long gray columns. They broke as we reached them, reformed, and again we rode them down. Just then, the head of a column of cavalry deployed from the timber, about a mile to the left, and advanced upon the rebel right flank, and as they swung into action, the smoke lifted, and we saw their guidons, and blue uniforms, and with wild shouts, "Pleasonton has come," again we rode upon the rebel line, doubling it up like a jack-knife, while the new comers charged simultaneously, breaking the rebel rear, in their front, in wild disorder, causing the rebels to leave their strong position and scatter through the timber of Indian Creek, with scarcely the semblance of an organization, dropping guns, cartridges and blankets in their reckless flight.

The battle had been fought, and the victory won. Price was now in full retreat towards Arkansas, and Kansas City was saved, so with light hearts, we sent a courier after our comrades, and pursued the demoralized enemy down the State line between Missouri and Kansas.

The ensuing days and nights until after battle at Mine Creek, which we witnessed, though far to the right of Pleasonton's line, were spent in close pursuit of the flying enemy. By that time, as we had been in the saddle night and day

alike, almost continuously since the 16th of October, with little to eat, and that at rare intervals, many of our best men were worn out, and horses broken down. Still we "kept up the procession," and would have gone on with Col. Jennison to the Arkansas river, but for the imperative order of Gen. Rosecrans to all Missouri troops to countermarch at once to Warrensburg, and their rendesvous. At my request, Col. Jennison and Gens. Blunt and Curtis, interceded in vain with Gen. Rosecrans in our behalf. We were needed at home, and must retrace our steps, he said, so we sorrowfully parted with the brave Kansans, who had become quite near and dear to us, and started for home on the 25th, via Hickman's Mills, and Pleasant Hill. After a hard day's ride on the 26th, interspersed with numerous brushes with scattered guerrilla bands, as we neared Pleasant Hill, we heard rapid and continuous firing in a lane on a little rise, with a rock fence on one side, and a skirt of timber on the other. Upon getting nearer we saw a sharp fight in progress between a company posted behind the rock fence, and what seemed to be a much larger force of the enemy, in the timber across the lane. Urging our jaded horses into a gallop, we opened fire on the men in the timber, whereupon they remounted in hot haste, cutting bridle reins loose, as they jumed on their horses, and scattered in every direction, except towards the rock fence and our command. The Company behind the fence also rose and remounted, and we then saw that it was Co. G, 7th M. S. M., led by Capt. M. U. Foster, all Warrensburg boys. Foster only stopped long enough to see who it was, and wave a salute, and then charged through the timber at the head of his company in pursuit of the enemy, who proved to be a large detachment of Anderson's and Quantrell's men-guerrillas. As he rode out of sight, Foster shouted to me to "look out for the Governor, and take him in to Pleasant Hill." By that time we had reached the battle ground, and found an ambulance behind the rock fence, with the top literally riddled with bullets, in which was Gov. W. P. Hall, of Missouri. As I rode up, saluted and introduced myself, the Governor climbed down from the vehicle

and said "that was a close call, Captain, have you any whiskey about you?" Luckily my canteen was nearly full of good stuff, a parting gift from Col. Jennison, and it was quickly handed over. The Governor took a long, and seemingly refreshing drink of it, and then said he was ready for the road, and climbed back into the ambulance. It was but a moment's work to hitch up and start, and we soon reached Pleasant Hill, where I reported to Capt. Jas. Allen in command of that post, who took charge of the Governor and entertained him at his house. Our coming was a great relief to Capt. Allen, as he had heard the firing, but was unable to venture out, on account of the small force under his command, and want of information as to the whereabouts and strength of the enemy. That night we camped in a corn field just in the edge of town, and got a refreshing rest, with the sky for a canopy, and our saddles for pillows.

About midnight I was awakened suddenly by a rough voice in my ear saying "here he is—fall in—" Jumping up, revolver in hand, I found my old friends and comrades, Capt. Foster and Lieut. Dan Marr, of Co. G., 7th M. S. M., who had just arrived from their guerrilla chase. They had been with Pleasonton in all his battles with Price, beginning at the Moreau, and ending at the Little Blue, and had been detached at Independence, much to their disgust and chagrin, to act as Givernor Hall's escort to Warrensburg. Foster and myself joined forces, and started for Warrensburg at daybreak on the 27th with a strong guard around the Governor's ambulance. Long after the war Capt. John Rudd, one of the guerrillas who fought with Foster at the rock fence, told me that they re-assembled next day in the Big Creek timber, for the purpose of renewing the attack, but when they saw us deploy into the plain before them, Marr, with the advance guard, Parman and Allen as flankers, Fisher in the center, and Creek with the rear guard, concluded not to tackle us, and quietly decamped through the brush without firing a shot.

As we passed through Centerview, we overtook a wagon train, heavily loaded with forage, accompanied by a small

escort. As we drew near, the wagons were parked in a circle, the teams and men inside, in true frontier fashion, and we then saw it was Sergt. Alex. Harris, of our battalion, an old scout, who had passed his life on the plains. He recognized us in time to prevent hostilities, and our meeting was a joyful one. Major Foster had taken Lieuts. Marshall, of D, and Mason, of C, and Sergeants Alex. Harris, of A, Sam Congdon and Tom Jones, of B, and Clifton Bondurant, of D, back to Warrensburg with him when he left us at Holden.

Although unable to take the field, the Major had added largely to his little force, kept out so many active scouting parties in all directions, as to clear the surrounding country of guerrilla bands, saved the post at Warrensburg with its large amount of valuable stores to the Government, and had lived on the country, and added a large amount of forage to the post supplies in the meantime, so that when Gen. A. J. Smith arrived there with two divisions of the 16th corps of infantry direct from the Red river, he made it his headquarters, and found the place admirably adapted for that purpose.

We arrived at Warrensburg about sunset that day, Oct. 27th, 1864, having been absent about twelve days, marched over four hundred miles, been in four decisive battles, and almost constantly under arms day and night, and under fire, and had contributed out mite to the defeat and rout of an army of veteran rebel soldiers under Price, largely outnumbering the combined forces of Curtis and Pleasonton. We remained at Warrensburg actively on duty until Nov. 4th, 1864, when, owing to the large surplus of cavalry then in the State, we were mustered out.

It has always seemed to me, as it did then, that Gen. Rosecrans, owing to the lack of knowledge of the situation, lost a golden opportunity for annihilating Price in this campaign. After the battle of Mine Creek, if he had united the Missourians under his command, with the Kansans under Gen. Curtis, and gone down via Cassville, to the Arkansas river, Price's army would have melted away under such a pursuit, and ceased to exist as an organized body. Especially would

this have been true if Gen. A. J. Smith's splendid corps of infantry, instead of being sent on a wild-goose chase after Price's cavalry and never overtaking it, had been halted on the north bank of the Arkansas river, on the roads down which Price's men fled like hunted creatures, before Gen. Curtis, and thus cut off the retreat of that army. However, as Bill Arp very truly says when speaking of his military service, "a man's hind-sight is always better than his fore-sight."

After Major Foster left us, the command of our battalion fell to me, as the next ranking officer. The Major's own Company (A) was ably commanded by Lieut. Creek. He and Lieut. Bird were both veterans, having served together in the First Missouri Artillery, so that they were trained cavalrymen, as well as skilled artillerists. My Company (B) was commaded by Lieut. D. C. Allen, a brave, dashing young officer, who had served in the Kansas militia. It was he who opened our fire on the enemy, as we rose from behind the battery at Little Blue, and he also had the right of the line, and led our charge at Byron's ford on the Big Blue.

Captain William Parman, of C, was one of the best officers in our battalion. He had served with my father at the siege of Lexington in 1861, under Col. Jas. A. Mulligan, and was captured there, but re-entered the service as soon as he was exchanged, and his time had just expired prior to his joining us. Of iron constitution, dauntless courage, and coolness, we depended on him in every emergency, and were never disappointed in him.

Captain William Fisher, of D, was the oldest officer in our command, in years, and had seen considerable service in the Missouri militia. He was a cool, thoughtful man, and exceedingly efficient both in garrison and field.

Captain William Parman, of C, Quartermaster Jas. Gilleland of the staff, and Sergt. Wm. Cameron, of B, with many others, had been captured at Lexington in 1861, and in the 15th Kansas Cavalry in our brigade were a few survivors of the Lawrence massacre.

At Little Blue and Independence, Col. Hoyt, of that regiment led repeated charges on the enemy, with the battle cry, "Remember Lawrence," so we adopted, "Remember Lexington," for a similar purpose. In our last charge at Westport, the voice of Parman could be heard above the roar of the battle shouting, "Come on, boys, remember Lexington."

In January, 1865, long after our muster out, William Talbot, of my company, reported to me at Warrensburg for duty, as one risen from the grave. He had been shot in the head at Lexington, on the night of October 19th, a small rifle ball striking him squarely in the center of the forehead, and coming out just above the base of the skull in the back of the head, equi-distant from the ears. He was left on the battlefield for dead, by us, but recovered so as to return home. The poor fellow was partially demented ever afterwards, and wandered off into Kansas, where he died in the latter part of that year.

Such in brief is an imperfect description of the services of Foster's Cavalry Battalion in the Price campaign of 1864. The brave men of that command certainly earned the right to a place in the roster of the Army of the Border, and in the military history of that time.

GEO. S. GROVER,

Late Capt. Co. B, Foster's Cavalry Battalion Missouri Volunteers.

GOV. JOSEPH W. McCLURG AND HIS ADMINISTRATION

While I have agreed to write this paper on the life and public services of Gov. McClurg, there are others who were more intimately acquainted with him, and I have been glad to call upon some of these for facts and incidents in his career of which I did not know. I am especially indebted to Hon. N. C. Burch and Hon. R. T. Van Horn for the information they have given me to use in this paper.

Gov. McClurg was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, February 22, 1818, and, so far as I have been able to learn, lived in Missouri all of his life except during brief intervals.

Much the larger part of his early life was spent at Linn Creek, Camden county, Missouri, where he resided. Linn Creek is a town on the Osage river. While living there and before the Civil War, Gov. McClurg carried on and built up a large merchandising business.

The young and rising generation now coming upon the stage of action, can not well understand the nature of the business carried on in Missouri in those days. Then there were no railroads. The transportation in Missouri during that period was carried on by boats on the rivers. St. Louis was noted for its river traffic. Goods and merchandise bought and sold by the Missourians of those days were transported by boat up the Mississippi, Missouri and Osage rivers. Of course the Osage river is no such stream as the Missouri river, still there has always been traffic to some extent on the former stream.

The goods and merchandise which were sold by Gov. McClurg when he carried on business at Linn Creek, were brought to that place as a river point which had river connections with St. Louis, and in that way, with the outside world.

The cities and towns on the rivers in Missouri were distributing points during that period, for a vast territory. For example, prior to 1860, goods were distributed from Boonville, Missouri, over a considerable portion of Southwest Missouri,

and also over a portion of Northern Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Afterwards, as railroads were built, cities and towns on the railroads instead of cities and towns on the rivers, were distributing points for the same territory.

As illustrative of this, I well remember that in 1866 and 1867, at Sedalia, trains of wagons, sometimes a mile or more in length, which had loaded up goods and merchandise at Sedalia and which were destined for the various cities and towns in Southwest Missouri and in Arkansas and the Indian Territory, received their goods at that point for distribution in that territory.

Gov. McClurg, as I have already indicated, was a merchant engaged in the sale of the different kinds of goods usually sold in a store at that time. That business he continued down to about the beginning of the Civil War.

In 1862, Gov. McClurg was elected to Congress, from the congressional district which then included Jefferson City, Sedalia, Harrisonville, Butler, Nevada, Osceola and Bolivar. The district extended from Jefferson City and Cole county to the Kansas border. Gov. McClurg represented that district in three congresses. He was first elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1864, and again in 1866.

The career of Gov. McClurg in Congress seems not to have been an eventful one. He was not a man of great ability. Although it was during a very stormy period, and although Gov. McClurg was strongly allied to the Union side, he never seemed to be a demonstrative character. He was a mild-mannered man. He made little show while in Congress. He voted with the men who stood with and for the Union, during that period and during the reconstruction period which followed the Civil War. While he remained in Congress he voted with his party upon the questions which came up for discussion.

The first time I ever saw Gov. McClurg, was in 1866, when I was present and heard an address delivered by him, as a candidate for Congress, at the Court House in Sedalia. The questions and issues of that campaign, and indeed of most of

the other campaigns which immediately succeeded it, related to the questions of reconstruction, restoration of political rights, and other kindred questions of that day and time.

There were two or three striking characteristics of Gov. McClurg. One of those was his unquestioned loyalty to his state and country. From the first he was a Union man in the State of Missouri, and took a prominent and pronounced position in defense of the Union. He never wavered in defense of the Union, and the freedom of the slaves. He was an intensely religious man, and he was so constituted that his loyalty to his country and the Union and its preservation were regarded by him as next to and closely akin to his religious devotion. His devotion to his religious beliefs and tenets and his devotion to his country seemed to commingle. Each was of the same quality and from the same fiber as the other.

The address in 1866 to which I have referred above, was delivered from manuscript. Gov. McClugr was in no sense an orator. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether he could deliver extemporaneously, a lenghty connected address. However, the written address that he delivered dealt with important facts and events and then was interesting and instructive.

In 1868 Gov. McClurg was elected Governor of Missouri. At this point I take occasion to introduce as a part of this paper a letter which I have received from Hon. N. C. Burch, who now lives at Tropico, California. Mr. Burch was a resident of Washington, D. C., when Gov. McClurg was in Congress. Afterwards he came to Missouri, and while Gov. McClurg was filling the office of Chief Executive of the State of Missouri, Mr. Burch was Clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court at Jefferson City. In this way, Mr. Burch became familiar with the career of Gov. McClurg, both as a member of Congress and afterwards as Governor. After being requested to write this paper, I wrote Mr. Burch, asking him to give his recollections of Gov. McClurg. The following is his reply:

Tropico, Cal., Oct. 11, 1907.

"Hon. James S. Botsford,

Kansas City, Mo.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the first inst., asking me to write you my recollections of Governor McClurg's administration, has served to call up a crowd of memories, more or less marshalled in ghostly garb, of the dead but never to be forgotten past.

I think it was in the summer of 1862 that I first made the acquaintance of McClurg. Perhaps it was as late as October. It was some little time before his election to Congress in November of that year. I was then a resident of Washington City, and in full sympathy with the Border State policy of President Lincoln, not so much out of sympathy with the principles involved as with the President whom I loved, and upon whose shoulders was the crushing weight of responsibility for saving the government of the Union. You, perhaps, do not remember the sinister influences that were at work to break down the administration and stop the war. Quoting the President's well-remembered words: "There be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time time save slavery." And, "There be those who would not save the Union unless they could at he same time destroy slavery." And, "My paramount object is to save the Union, and neither to save or destroy slavery."

The country was on the eve of a Congressional election. Without a Congress to back him—there was imminent danger that the war would cease, the Union tumble, and anarchy reign. Oh, the terror of those times. But our loved Lincoln had the courage to face these "conditional Union men," on both sides of the question, for such they were, and with a wisdom that confounds the foolish, sent to the people of the country and the world his famous proclamation of September 22, 1862, forty-five years ago, freeing the slaves of the states remaining in rebellion on the first day of January, 1863, and forecasting a repetition of his recommendation to Congress of compensation to loyal owners for loss of slaves.

The proclamation left the institution of slavery in Missouri undistured. It did not please the Radicals. McClurg was a Radical. I do not say that he was a conditional Union man to the extent that he did not want the Union saved unless at the same time slavery was destroyed. He knew that that for which the war was was slavery, and he wanted it rooted up, destroyed, root and branch.

In Missouri in '62, the Radicals, led by B. Gratz Brown, demanded immediate and unconditional emancipation, and as a Radical under such leadership, McClurg ran for Congress in the Fifth District. The Conservatives, as you remember no doubt, favored gradual emancipation, with compensation to loyal owners, and were led by General Francis P. Blair. The campaign developed much bitterness. General Blair, no doubt, reflected the policy of the President. General Blair was my personal friend, as was Gratz Brown, and I remember distinctly how sincerely I deprecated and sorrowed over the political antagonism of these two able leaders of the Republicans of Missouri, that seemingly had its birth at this time. As much as I hated slavery, I thought and still think it was a great political mistake for the Republicans of Missouri or any fraction of them to break with the President and General Blair at that time. It was the beginning of all of "poor old Missouri's" woes, after the war.

This much as preliminary to my recollections of McClurg's administration as Governor of Missouri.

Reserved and quiet in his speech and manner, McClurg did not strike one as an aggressive Radical. Indeed, after the decree of emancipation by the Missouri State Convention, and the close of the war, there was as little of the Radical in McClurg's composition as in the veriest Liberal that roared from the political jungles of the state. In fact there was little if any difference between his policy on removal of political disabilities imposed by the Drake Constitution, and that of the Liberals. If my memory is not at fault I am correct in saying that it was upon his recommendation that the Legislature of the state, in authority concurrent with his administration, submit-

ted the question whether the time had arrived when the late rebels could then be re-enfranchised with safety to the state, to a vote of the people. My recollection is, it was the policy of his administration to bury the hatreds engendered by the war and questions of emancipation. Most certainly there was nothing proposed or done by the Executive or the Legislative power of the state, under his administration, to deserve the Liberal defection that manifested itself in the Republican convention that met for the nomination of his successor.

In the two years of McClurg's administration there were no salient issues of state policy, as I now recollect, other than that I have mentioned. Whether the time had arrived when the late rebels could be enfranchised with safety to the state, McClurg believed it to be a quetsion the people should decide at the polls, and recommended its submission to them. A majority of the convention that met to nominate his successor approved the action of the Legislature in so doing, and nominated him to be his own successor. Because the convention did not choose to declare that the "time had come" or to adopt the "dial" plank of the platform reported by Senator Schurz, and thus make the support of the enfranchisement of the late rebels a test of party loyalty, there was a bolt from the convention, and the nomination of Gratz Brown for Governor. Yes, Gratz Brown, the Radical, with whom McClurg has trained in the old days and from or by whom he had no doubt been fortified and strengthened in his radicalism.

McClurg's administration was of short duration, and not signalized, as I now recall, by any distinguishing occurrence. It was a plain, careful, conscientious, unostentatious, business-like enforcement of the laws of the state. It was Radical only in name. It differed from the Liberal only in the means to the same end. It proposed constitutional readjustments conforming the fundanmental law to the conditions of peace and a restored Union with the destruction of negro slavery, through amendments to the constitution by a direct vote of the people, rather than by a constitutional convention. In the

opinion of many Liberal observers, subsequent events clearly vindicated the wisdom of this policy.

The economy of McClurg's administration was noticeable. The growth of the state by increase of population and the assessed valuation of taxable property, together with the reduction of the state debt from thirty-seven million dollars to eighteen and a half million dollars, all evidenced a confidence at home and abroad that was indeed flattering to the Republican administration of the state.

Having perhaps exceeded the space you expect me to occupy in answering your request, I will close with the assurance that I am, as ever, loyal to Old Missouri, never allowing anyone to speak slightingly of the grand old commonwealth in my presence without resenting the injustice.

Yours very truly,

N. C. BURCH."

Respecting the administration of Gov. McClurg as Chief Executive of the State of Missouri, while much that took place during his term of office was common-place, still very much may be said in its favor and praise. Gov. McClurg was unquestionably an honest man. There were no scandals during his administration. Nobody ever accused him of either being engaged in or suffering anything that savored of corruption. While in his party at that time there were objectionable characters in the State of Missouri who had been active as loyal men during the period of our civil conflict, and while Gov. McClurg was an intense partisan, not only in the nature of his character, but in his adherence to the cause which he had upheld during that dark period, still in his official career as Governor he seems not to have selected, either as his personal or political adherents, any of the objectionable characters in certain localities of the state who had been prominent in the war. His administration was free from anything that savored of corruption or official peculation. He was a useful executive, who, in a quiet way and without ostentation but with firmness maintained and upheld the law and the honor of the state during the period he was Governor.

While Gov. McClurg was in Congress, he had as one of his colleagues from Missouri, Col. R. T. Van Horn. In making up this paper I have the benefit of a most excellent letter from Col. Van Horn, who, in addition to having been the colleague of Gov. McClurg in Congress, was also a warm and generous supporter of Gov. McClurg each time that Gov. McClurg was a candidate for the office of Governor, and who was also a supporter of the administration of Gov. McClurg as the Chief Executive of the state.

Concerning Gov. McClurg, Col. Van Horn writes as follows:

"Kansas City, Mo., September 24, 1907.

"Hon. J. S. Botsford.

Dear Sir:—Your letter relative to a paper on Gov. McClurg has been on my desk for some days waiting on a decision how to respond to its request. You had a better opportunity of knowing him as Governor, and after, than I had. I served with him in two Congresses, the thirty-ninth and fortieth, and was an active supporter of his nomination twice for Governor.

I have concluded that the best I can do for you is to give his official record and his biograhpy—or a sketch of it, and the best I find is in the 'Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.'

'Joseph W. McClurg was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, February 22, 1818. He was educated at Oxford, Ohio, and on completing his course taught school in Ohio and also in Louisiana. At twenty years of age he was deputy sheriff of St. Louis county, and at twenty-two began the practice of law, but after a short time removed to Camden county, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising.

When the Civil War began, he was an outspoken, unconditional Union man, and made himself so active in organizing the Unionists of Camden county, that he was recognized as the leader in that quarter of the state. In 1862 he was Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth district and was elected; in 1864 he was re-elected, and gain in 1866, serving with credit in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth

Congresses. Before the expiration of his last term he was nominated for Governor by the Republicans and was elected over John S. Phelps, Democrat, by the following vote: For McClurg, 82,107; for Phelps, 62,780; whole number of votes cast, 144,887; McClurg's majority, 19,327. In 1870 he was nominated by his party again for Governor, but the Liberal element withdrew from the covention and nominated B. Gratz Brown, who represented the opposition to the test oath and the disfranchisement feature of the new constitution, and who was supported by the Democrats as well as by the liberal republicans. Brown was elected by the following vote: Brown, 104,374; McClurg, 63,336; total vote 167,710; Brown's majority, 41,038. Governor McClurg was the last Republican Governor of Missouri, and his administration was entirely acceptable to his party, but the people of the state associated it with the harsh proscriptions and disabilities of the Drake Constitution, and this is the explanation of his defeat for a second term. The Prohibitionists gratefully recall the fact that he was the first Governor of Missouri to recommend a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. In 1889 he was appointed Register of the land office at Springfield, Missouri. After completing his term of service in this office, he lived in retirement at Lebanon, Missouri until his death, December 2, 1900.'

I have copied the above because it fills all the facts in the personal history of Gov. McClurg. My recollection of him is of his quiet unassuming personality. His sense of right was the measure of his duty in action. His moral courage was always equal to emergencies—always a fearlessly honest man.

Truly yours,

R. T. Van Horn.''

I have said in this paper that Gov. McClurg was an intensely religious man. It maybe said of him, and there are those who lived in Jefferson City at the time he was Governor who will recall the fact that Gov. McClurg lived and exemplified his religion in his daily life. He was a strict teetotaler and abstainer. I have heard it stated more than once, that

on occasions of his public dinners given in the old mansion which preceded the present one at Jefferson City, he refrained from offering his guests liquors of any kind.

I do not know the nationality from which Gov. McClurg's ancestors came, but, judging from his personal characteristics, his religious devotion and his devotion and loyalty to country, he manifested many of the qualities of the Scotch. He was tenacious, unswerving, uncompromising and fixed in his purposes and conduct.

I have spoken of him as an honest man. I recently had a conversation respecting him with Hon. Phillip E. Chappell, of this city, who for many years, including the period that Gov. McClurg was Governor, was a resident of Jefferson City and engaged in the banking business at that place. Mr. Chappell became well acquainted with Gov. McClurg, both personally and officially as Governor. I learned one fact from Mr. Chappell which speaks volumes for the character of Gov. McClurg, and that is that, although Gov. McClurg, after the concluion of his merchandise business at Linn Creek, went into bankruptcy and obtained a discharge as a bankrupt from the payment of his debts thereafter, and after he had gone out of public office and at a time when there was no hope or expectation on his part that he would ever again hold or seek a public office, he paid his creditors in full, dollar for dollar, all of his discharged indebtedness. It seems to me that if a detailed biography of Gov. McClurg were written, that fact would have to be stated as the crowning act and glory of his eventful and useful life.

JAMES S. BOTSFORD.

SPEECH OF THOMAS SHACKLEFORD

Before the Old Settlers Association, of Boone County, Missouri, Delivered on August 9th, 1906.

"HOW OLD ART THOU?"

This was the question propounded by Pharoah to the Patriarch Jacob, and Jacob said unto Pharoah, "The days of the years of my pilgrimage are a hundred and thirty years. Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been."

We may profit by the answer of the aged Patriarch. Life is indeed a pilgrimage; even the longest life is but a few years, and what life has not seen its evil days? How happily this thought is expressed by the gifted Spurgeon—"Today is fair, the next day there may be thunder and storm; today I may wait and want for nothing, tomorrow I may be like Jacob, with nothing but a stone for my pillow, and the Heavens for my curtain. But what a happy thought it is, though we know not where the road winds, we may know where it ends; we may have to go through trial and affliction, the pilgrimage may be a tiresome one, but it is safe."

Now, my friends, we may not be like the early dwellers in the British Isles, when the King heard of the first missionary, he exclaimed, "All we know of life is what the bird may know, who flutters in at the window from the darkness without, passes through the lighted room, and flitters out into the darkness, so that if there is anyone who can tell us from where we come and whither we go, let us hear him."

Who in this vast audience has not realized how few and evil are the days. It seems but yesterday when I left my home to enter the wide world, when my mother stood in the doorway to take a last look at her boy, who was leaving the home of his youth to enter in the battle of life. I steadily wended my way to the top of the hill that was soon to hide the home from view. I stopped, turned around my horse's head, and took a last look

at the home of my childhood, only a few days ago. Now, my friends, is it not true that here are some vacant chairs in this assemblage today, and since you last met? But evils are not without compensation. You have come together to clasp hands once more and perchance, recount the blessings as well as the trials of the last year.

Colten has said, "Evils in the journey of life are like hills, which alarm travelers upon the road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them, we find they are far less insurmountable than we first conceived."

Now, as we look backward, and attempt to recall the scenes and events of the past, and recount the trials and triumphs of the early pioneers in this State, we are met with this prohibition: "Say not then what is the cause that the former days are better than these, for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this." Ecclesiates 7-10. But haply we can say of the early pioneer,

"Wise have I seen the uses of life's labor,
To all its puzzles found some answering clue;
But now my life has learned a nobler meaning,
Because of you."

"In the past days I chafed at pain and waiting,
Grasping at gladness as the children do;
Now it is sweet to wait and joy to suffer,
Because of you."

It is well to seriously ponder the reason for this prohibition.

It is not wise to keep the eye looking backward. The ordinary farmer is met with the command from the son of man, to keep the eye to the front furrow if it is to be straight. We must remember that the Savior of Man established principles that suited every age of the world, and man's duty is to press forward and onward. It is one of the grandest thoughts that the unfolding evidence of the power of Truth is continually

before our minds. Ever since Pilate propounded to the Savior the great question, "What is truth," the human mind in all ages has endeavored to answer the question.

While it is not wise to rest contented with the assertion that the former days are better than the present, yet it is wise to profit by the experience of the past. While I might not stand before this enlightened audience to extol the pioneers of Missouri, yet I am sure that here were principles inculcated by the early settlers that were instrumental in laying the foundation of a self-reliant and industrious class that has borne much fruit in the present age.

When I was a boy a near neighbor who had a farm adjoining ours, had a beautiful flower garden on its premises. An obtrusive gopher invaded the premises and would destroy his flowers. He put his hands to work to catch the intruder. They dug for four hours under his supervision, caught the gopher and he directed it to be put in a bag and carried five miles into the prairie. He said, "There is enough room in the world for the gopher and me.' Was not such a man an exampler of the prediction, "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountains, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." Isaiah 11-9.

It must be remembered that in all ages men and women arise and live in advance and inculcate doctrines clearly in advance of the age in which they live. That they stand like beacon lights on the shores of Time to beckon us on to a higher and nobler civilization. Who will deny that Paul lived beyond his age and inculcated principles beyond his age when he proclaimed from Mar's Hill, "And has made of one blood, all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth, and has determined the time before appointed and the bounds of their habitations."

And so of Thomas Jefferson, when he looked into the dim vista of the future, and declared these truths to be self-evident, "That all men are created free and equal; that they are en-

dowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

Let me give you an illustration of this allegation from the life of a man in this, your own community. In my early boyhood, in my native county of Saline, the Circuit Court was held at Old Jefferson. The Judge and lawyers who attended the court, often made my father's house a stopping place. Judge David Todd was the Judge who resided in your city, and held a circuit extending to the western border of the State of Missouri. When this company had departed, my mother called me to her side to speak of her visitors. She said to me, "Judge Todd is the best Christian man I ever saw; as often as he has visited our home, I have never heard him speak an evil word against anyone." If the lawyers criticised anyone, the old Judge always would find some good trait in the man's life to praise. Can anyone doubt that this fine Christian Judge was living in advance of the period in which he lived?

This is the impression made by this good man upon my early boyhood. I would call attention to another man, as a lawyer, first, and then a Judge, who lived in advance of his age, Abial Leonard, who was my preceptor, when advising me how to form an opinion as to the correctness of the law, when a case was presented, he said to me, "Don't jump at conclusions, get the facts, consider these facts from all standpoints, and determine in your own mind, is the case of your client right; is his case just; then look for authorities to sustain your case."

When he was elected Judge, I stood beside him in his office. He opened several letters from railroad officials enclosing passes for free transportation. He did not hesitate, but sat down and returned the passes without note or comment.

Such was his kindness of heart, when he was Judge, that if compelled to decide against a lawyer, no severe criticism of the case ever followed. I was sitting in the Supreme Court room once when he descended from the bench. He took me by the arm, and led me to his room, saying, "I want to show you a singular record. Here is a young man who has sued his

father for letting his vicious son run at large, and has injured his boy. This in anology, to the permitting vicious animals to run at large. Now," he says, "I am going to let this young man down easy. I have studied up the case and find that such was the civil law."

Again, when you farmers in an early day traded horses, a former decision of the Supreme Court had decided that if a trade was made and no warranty was asked, even if the horse was known to be unsound, the seller was not bound. But Judge Leonard with characteristic honesty, decided if the seller knew the horse was unsound, and did not disclose the fact, then he was guilty of fraudulent concealment. With such lawyers and such Judges, Shakespeare's illustrious reformer, Jack Cade, would not have announced that the first act of reformation must be that "we must kill all the lawyers."

I was riding with an old Revolutionary soldier one day; I had the ball of my foot in the stirrup. He said, "Young man, ride erect, with the instep in the stirrup." I said, "Colonel, I might be thrown." He said, "When a young man mounts a horse, he must not expect to be thrown." A good lesson to remember in life.

I trust now I shall be pardoned if I shall, in a desultory way, give some reminiscences of the early settlers in the Boone's Lick Country. These early settlers were always well posted in religious as well as political questions. We often had discussions continuing for weeks at a time on the question of the mode of baptism. We had preaching about once a month, and we did not grumble at an hour and a half sermon. We could stand and hear about the doctrine of the perserverance of the Saints, even if we were listening to a sing-song style; criticism was freely made by the hearers. One old minister of this style preached a long sermon, drank water after nearly every sentence; a critic in the rear of the house said to his neighbor, "This is the first time I ever heard a windmill run by water." An old Methodist minister, Father Monroe, preached long sermons, and generally wound up with a grand exhortion. A committee of his church called on him and

asked him to shorten his sermons, and to just put off the first part. The Rev. William G. Caples related to me how he was knocked clear off of his bearings by a little boy in front of him. He had waded through mud and snow and water to reach his appointment. With muddy boots he stood behind his table. He took for his text, Isaiah 52-7, "How beautiful upon the mountain tops are the feet of him that brought good tidings that publisheth peace." The little boy kept gazing at his muddy boots until Brother Caples realized the ludicreness of his position and broke down in his sermon.

In politics, we were divided as Whigs and Democrats, called sometimes in derision, Loco foco. I was present as a boy at the great Whig Convention at Roach Port in 1840. Both parties always berated the Abolition party. General Sterling Price told me of an incident which happened when he was in Congress. Rhett, of South Carolina came into the House booted and spurred and made a furious attack on John Quincy Adams, who had argued as to the right of petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. General Price said that it was always known when Adams was going to reply that his bald head turned red. Adams did reply, and such a scorching Rhett got as he had never before heard.

That night when the Democrats met to consult as to the best means to break the force of Adam's speech, that Rhett said to him, "Why don't you Western men help us in our attack on old Adams?" Price replied, "We do, we do." "I never heard you," said Rhett. "Ah," said Price, "we do, but we keep the Alleghany mountains between us and him."

I remember the first time I ever saw your honored fellow citizen Gen. Odon Guitar. I was in the Court House in Fayette, and heard his speech in defense of Chapman, on trial for murder. I thought it was the best logical argument I ever heard, but the jury hung his client.

At the same time I heard the gifted Rollins in this defense. I well remember that as he held a leaf in his hand which he had plucked from a tree, he held it out and said in his inimitable style to the jury, "Gentlemen, when you sever this

leaf from the tree, you can never restore it to life. Even so, take the life of this man, and life is extinct forever."

While in the lives of some of these men there was some superstition, yet it was harmless. I remember asking an old settler what had become of a certain man. "Oh, he has moved again; he killed a whippoorwill when he was a boy, and he is bound to be a wanderer."

At an early day in this county, a certain physician was a candidate for the Legislature. In making his maiden speech he commenced, "I am an humble son of Esculapius." A wag in the outskirts of the crowd exclaimed, "Who in the devil did he say his daddy was?" That was the first and last speech of the doctor.

A few years ago, I met in St. Louis a banker from the West, who was the son of this physician. I asked him if the incident was true, and he said it was.

Most of the old settlers were from Virginia and Kentucky, and were noted for their high regard for women. When the Hannibal & St. Joseph road was first started in our state, one of these old rugged Virginians was in the rear of the car, and turning around, saw eight or ten ladies standing in the aisle of the coach. He exclaimed in a loud voice, "I want to know if there are any Virginians and Kentuckians in this car; if so, they will please stand up." Eight or ten men stood up. The old gentleman exclaimed, "Ladies, take any of these seats," and so it was, the ladies were seated.

Women—our women and girls, usually rode on horseback, erect and graceful (never astride). There was a friendly rivalry between the beaux as to who should gallant the girls to their homes from church. The father of my wife told me of a plan he arranged to outwit a rival; while church was going on, he stepped out—and there were no buckles in those days—he took the bridle off the rival's horse, made a noose around a sappling, and placed the bridle on the horse again, and when the church was over and his rival stood contemplating how the horse had gotten through the noose of the bridle.

So he rode off with the prize. Is it strange that he afterwards won this beautiful woman?

The women wove their own skirts, which were not so long as to worry our present scientists who fear that diseases would be contracted by the sweeping skirts of today. The bloom on the cheeks of the maiden were planted by the great architect of Nature, and it mattered not when they rode so gracefully, that their tresses hung in beautiful confusion on their necks, and when they walked "even the light harebell raised its head ecstatic from her airy tread."

We young men read Scott and Byron and Shakespeare. A few of us young lawyers were in a room at Marshall and were discussing the merits of Byron. Mr. Payton R. Hayden, an old lawyer, who was paying very little regard to our conversation, was approached by a young lawyer, who said to Mr. Hayden, "What do you think of Byron's 'Childe Harold'?" Mr. Hayden replied, "Egad! I didn't know that Byron had a child Harold."

I now recall to memory the first speech I ever made. I almost ruined my prospect in the opinion of my good girl friends when I repeated from Scott:

"Oh, woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
Variable as the shade by the quivering aspen made,
But when pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

And again, I described a woman in the subsidence of anger from Byron:

"The storm had ceased, but the waves ran high."

But the favor was restored when I quoted from Shakespeare, when the beautiful Juliet, with her cheek resting on her gloved hand, and the love-sick Romeo exclaimed,

"Oh, that I were a glove on that fair hand,
That I might touch that cheek."

Our mothers then used the fine open fire place, and biscuit were cooked with a reflector, and a spit was hung, on which was roasted the turkey and the pig, before the bright coals of fire. It makes my mouth water even now, to think of such food.

But now, alas, the pallid cheek and the white tresses have taken the place of the rose tinted cheek and the beautiful tresses of the mothers and girls. And the rugged features of the old pioneers are now placed like the abandoned steed in the army, only to raise its head for a moment in ecstatic joy, when the bugle sounds. But let us all remember that when the oil of Spiknard, or the bottle broken by the lovely Mary as she wiped the feet of her loving Savior, with the hairs of her head, that the perfume filled the whole house.

Now, this great army of pioneers is marching onward. It may be here and there one falls, another younger steps forward to fill his place. And the Angel from the ramparts of Heaven shall proclaim, "Saved, right; blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth." "Yea," saith the Spirit, "that they may rest from their labors, and their words do follow them."

Now, in view of the fact that the whole civilized world at the present time is declaring that wars must cease, does it not look like the angelic host is about to proclaim to the world anew, "Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth, Peace, Good Will toward Man"?

Now, goodbye friends; God be with you till we meet again.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY PIONEER SETTLERS AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

In a previous paper descriptive of Livingston County, allusions were made to the abundance of game and fur bearing animals of different kinds found within its limits, while the Indian still continued "Monarch of all he surveyed." They were here and he pitched his tent and devoted himself to the chase for a livelihood and trade with trappers, who had established their posts along lower Grand river, long before Livingston was organized as a county; with them, the Indians exchanged their furs and peltries for such articles of merchandise as their wants required. This trade continued until 1833, perhaps later, when it ceased altogether. Pursuant to a treaty then formed the Indian title was extinguished, and the "Red Man" removed to regions further West and North. During his occupancy of the territory now embraced by Livingston county, he had a number of towns or villages. There was one one about three-fourths of a mile west of the present site of the city of Chillicothe; another on Medicine Creek near the site at which Collier's Mills were afterwards erected; still another, on the bluffs of the east fork of Grand River, some three miles southeast of the present town of Spring Hill and one further up the river, and west of Farmersville, now a small town about twelve miles north of Chillicothe. All these villages were, of course, abandoned pursuant to the treaty above mentioned and the way was cleared for the incoming of white settlements.

According to the most reliable source of information obtainable, Samuel E. Todd was the first white settler in the county, coming into its territory before its organization as a county, in the spring of the year 1831. It is not questioned, however, that he planted and raised the first crop of corn ever raised in the limits of Livingston county. He settled on a tract of land situated about a mile west of the town of Utica, and erected first a horse mill, then a water mill on the west bank of

Grand River, near the town on which site, Hoy and Chadwick erected their costly mill in after years. At the time of his location, his nearest neighbors were the Indians on the opposite side of Grand River, and the white settlements of Ray and Carroll counties, but he was not long left alone; the rich vacant land of the county was not unknown to the people of the river counties. For a number of years hunters from the older settlements came up every fall, hunting bees and honey, then found in great abundance in the timber bottoms between the two forks of the Grand River. They came in wagons, camped on the ground and in a few days, they filled their barrels with honey and returned to their homes. Truly, nothing was lacking to make this region the rival of the one famous in history, "Flowing with milk and honey," but the milk, and this was soon supplied by the hardy pioneers who came to this section in large numbers from 1833 to 1840.

The advent of Reuben McCoskrie, John Austin and Abe Bland, with their families, into the southwest corner of the county was memorable as the season of the great meteoric showers, or "shooting stars," that occurred on the night of November 12, 1833. The same night Elisha Heriford, another pioneer, camped on the banks of Medicine Creek, seven miles east of Chillicothe. These early settlers were joined by many others in the few succeeding years, coming as they did from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, as well as from the older settled counties along the Missouri River.

That portion of the county lying between the forks of the Grand River attracted more of the early settlers and filled up more rapidly than others, doubtless caused by its peculiar natural advantages. The extensive bottoms on both sides of Grand River were covered by a heavy growth of timber of various kinds, and furnished luxuriant range for stock, while the uplands of fertile soil and abundant timber abounded in numerous springs, a desideratum highly prized by the pioneers of those days. Although the county was about equally divided between prairie and timber, it was not till a later day, that the prairies were settled and brought into cultivation. For a

long time, it was thought that the bottom land, or swamp lands as they were called, were unfit for farming purposes, except as range for stock, but in this later day, they have been cleared up, ditched and drained and are now considered equal to any other portion of the county in the way of production and command as high prices.

Among the first settlers between the forks of the Grand River were the following:

Jesse Nave, Levi F. Goben, David Girdner, Sr., his two sons, J. M. Girdner and David Girdner, Jr., Jonathan Smith, Riley Brassfield, David Gibbs, William Shumate, Thos. Laten, John Kirk, John Hargrave, Jospeh S. Haskin, Mathew Gibbs, Warren S. Pond, Noah R. Hobbs, David Curtis, Elias Guthridge, William Venable, John W. Boyle, John Doss, Alex. Dockery, Sr., Alex. Dockery, Jr., Robert Dockery, R. W. Reeves, Samuel V. Ramsey, W. F. Peery, W. Ware, Chas. Rosson, W. O. eJnnings, W. S. Miller, Daniel Y. Kesler, James Leeper, Andrew Ligett, Mark White, Alex. Martin, Jas. A. Davis, Benjamin Hargrove, Isham Ware, Alex. Ware, David Hicklin, John L. Leeper, John Stewart, Robert Stewart, Robert Landerdale, Willis E. Dockery (father of ex-Governor Dockery), Dr. Wm. Keith, Thomas Hutchinson, John Simpson, Joshua Bevelle and the eccentric and humorous Sam Thompson.

The following were the early settlers in Shoal Creek township, now embracing the townships of Greene, Mooresville and Monroe:

Spence H. Gregory, Thos. R. Bryan, James Austin, John Austin, Abraham Bland, Perm Bland. Isaac McCoskrie, Robertson Bryan, Zaac Lee, W. P. Frazer, John T. Gudgell, W. B. Moore, James J. Lawson, Ami Lawson, William Hudgins, John Hudgins, John Stucky, Asa T. Kirtley, H. S. Mellon, John Stone, George Stone, Roderick Matson, John S. Harper, Elisha Wells, Sam E. Todd, James Todd, John Rockhold, Nathaniel Matson, John L. Tomlin, William Meade, Gilbert Woolsey, Thomas Field and A. J. Austin.

Further east and south of Grand River, among the first

settlers were Jacob Burner, James N. Byrd, Geo. W. Cranmer, Robert Browning, Fielding J. Rawlins, Spence A. Alexander, Geo. Munroe, Alex. Davis, John Silvey, Reuben Leaton, Joseph Wolfskill, John Wolfskill, R. R. Mills, A. M. Rowley, Joseph Jones, Thomas Jones, Wm. L. Barron, B. A. Fewell, Geo. Wolfskill, W. C. Wright, Cyrus Ballew, Henry Duncan, Asa Lanter, Sol. Lewis, Wm. L. Brown, Dan'l G. Saunders, Joshua Cameron, Judge W. Wallace, Dr. Caldwell Bynside and A. F. Walden.

North of Grand River and East of Medicine Creek, embracing the townships of Wheeling and Medicine the following were the early settlers:

Ezekiel Norman, Nathan H. Gregory, Joseph Miller, Geo. W. Gish, Henry Nay, James Littrell, Adam Bathgate, D. S. McCullough, J. N. Hastings, S. W. Haynes, Geo. W. Babb, N. E. Kidder, H. Bird, Jacob Iberg, W. W. Edgerton, Dan'l Bowers, P. P. Peugh, D. A. McHolland, Amos Hawker, W. J. Wallace, David White, Robert Phillips, John Brown, Chapman Lightner, James Lightner, John J. Jordan, John H. Perkins, Thos. Utley, John Wright, W. B. Manning and James Turner.

In that part of the county north and east of Grand River and including Chillicothe and Cream Ridge township, the pioneer settlers were:

John Graves, Wm. Y. Slack, Thos. R. Bryan, J. N. Bell, Geo. Pace, James Bell, Nova Johnson, Edward B. Waples, Asher C. Waples, James Bradford, Henry Manning, J. H. B. Manning, H. R. Manning, James Manning, Robert Turner, Joseph Wisecarver, Henry Wisecarver, Jacob Palmer, Joseph Slagle, Drury Moberly, Thornton Myers, J. L. Meyers Solomon Bargdoll, Amos Bargdoll, Joseph Bargdoll, Lewis Bargdoll, Dr. John S Williams, Hiram Taylor, Abel Cox, Joseph Cox, Solomon Hooker, Gabriel May, James May, John Ryan, Elisha Heriford, Wash. Kester, Rice G. Kester, David Mumporver, W. H. H. Smith, Solomon Hoge, Morgan Hoge, James Hutchison and Wm. Hutchison.

The foregoing list embraces the main body of the early settlers of Livingston County, and for intelligence, industry

and public spirit they averaged well with other and older settlers of the state and fitted for the work of laying the foundation and promoting the development of the new county.

Before the organization of the county in 1837, some towns had been laid off and platted among which was "Astoria" on Grand River in the southeast corner of the county but it proved to be only a town on paper.

On the 12th day of August 1836 three residents of Boone county, David S. Lamme, Caleb S. Stone and David M. Hickman entered 160 acres of land on the north side of Grand River, viz: The S. W. ¼ of sec. 21, township 57, range 23, lying about four miles southeast of Chillicothe. On the 24of November following they platted about 25 acres of the tract for a town which they called "Jamestown." As this land was about the center of the county, and bordering on Grand River, they anticipated that it would be selected as the county seat, and eventually grow into a place of some importance. A few lots were sold and a store house erected, but the enterprise proved a failure. The selection of Chillicothe on higher and more suitable ground for the seat of justice put an end to the hopes cherished by the founders.

The following are the towns of Livingston County:

Bedford, at first called the town of "Laborn," was platted and laid off as a town in 1839, and is located on Grand River in the southeast corner of the county.

Spring Hill was laid out and named in April, 1848. It is located on the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 6, township 58, range 24, but it is considered that Jesse Nave was the original founder, who located in 1836 and erected a small store and for several years the place went by the name of "Navetown" by which it was called until the town was regularly organized and named in 1848.

Farmersville, situated about 12 miles north of Chillicothe, was laid off and platted in January, 1870, by Joseph King and others.

Chula is a small town located about 10 miles northeast of Chillicothe and was established about the time of the comple-

tion of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad through the county. This was in the year 1885 or thereabouts.

Sampsel lies about 10 miles west of Chillicothe and in Sampsel township. It was laid off about the time the Wabash railroad was built through the county.

Utica is one of the oldest towns in the county and to Roderick Mortson, is awarded the distinction of being its founder. In April, 1837, the town was laid off, and platted and is situated on the Burlington railroad and five miles west of Chillicothe.

Mooresville, 10 miles east of Chillicothe, and on the Burlington railroad, was laid out by W. B. Moore, April 25, 1860.

Dawn, located about 10 miles southeast of Chillicothe, on Shoal Creek, and near the line of the Milwaukee railroad, was laid off by William Hixon in March, 1853.

Avalon is located on the southeast quarter of section 14, township 56, range 23 and was laid out by David Carpenter, November 12, 1869.

Wheeling is located on the East side of section 57, range 22, on the line of the Burlington railroad, 10 miles east of Chillicothe, and was laid off October 7, 1855, by Henry Nay, and by him named for Wheeling, W. Va., the place from which he emigrated.

Chillicothe was, on August 7, 1837, ordered by the county court to be laid off and established as the county seat of Livingston county. It is located on the southwest quarter of section 36, township 58, range 24, named Chillicothe by order of the county court and John Graves was appointed as commissioner to lay it off into lots. Twenty blocks were ordered to be surveyed before September 4, 1837. The first sale aggregated the sum of $1082.62½ and the second sale amounted to $1807.00 and the sales thus made were on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months. Chillicothe was incorporated by the county court August 16, 1851, and later as a city, by act of the legislature, approved March 1, 1855.

L. T. COLLIER.

Kansas City, Mo., April 6th, 1912.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held in Bloomington, the university town of Indiana, May 23-25, with a good attendance and the best program that it has yet had. The Secretary, Mr. C. S. Paine, of Lincoln, Neb., reported a successful year financially, during which he had obtained eighteen life members at $50.00 each, forty-seven sustaining members at $5.00, one hundred and ninety-five at $2.00, and other regular members at $1.00 each. All might have had the name and benefits of membership by paying one dollar, but in the interest of the Association they paid the larger sums, and they and the Secretry are to be commended in the matter. Would the friends of the State Historical Society of Missouri be as public spirited, and give it the amount for life memberships?

In a meeting of the Teachers of the History Section C. A. McMurry, Superintendent of Schools at DeKalb, Illinois, gave an interesting talk on the teaching of history in the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools. He thought all the text books of history were fautly, and as a sample he showed one such book containing 550 closely printed pages, filled with facts without any setting or back ground to make them interesting. With such a book the average teacher would make the recitation simply questions on the facts stated, making it merely a test of the memory of the scholars.

Another speaker told of the teacher who wanted an appointment in the department of history instead of mathematics which she held. She thought that although she had never made any preparation for teaching history that it was merely a matter of looking in the book and asking questions of the facts stated. Mr. McMurry gave his ideas of how the teaching should be done—by what he called type studies, and throwing aside nine-tenths of what is found in the text books. He demonstrated his theory of the method by the subject the

"Virginia plantation." The consideration of the study naturally led to the consideration of land laws, the New England town settlement as contrasted with the southern plantation, the effect of this on the people, and on slavery, and many considerations about the different sections of the country. He distributed a pamphlet of thirty-two pages in which he developed this type study. By this method the scholars became interested, developed their reasoning powers, and made the study one of interest and easily remembered.

The Association now publishes an annual volume containing the papers presented at the two meetings of the year, and it is now considering the establishment of a quarterly magazine. Friends of the Association are willing to put up fifteen hundred dollars as a five year guaranty, and a committee has been appointed to report at the meeting in Boston during the holidays to investigate as to the probability of getting a sufficient number of papers, especially those relating to the Mississippi Valley to fill four numbers each year. If the Committee finds that such papers can be provided, and some one like Prof. McLaughlin, of Chicago University, will take editorial charge of it, the executive board is authorized to begin a quarterly, probably about the time of the next summer meeting.

The next meeting of the Association will be with the American Historical Association during the holidays in Boston, and while that will be a long ways from the Mississippi Valley, yet the Association has quite a number of members living in New England and other parts of the Eastern states who will welcome its meetings there.

The next summer meeting will be at Omaha, to which very urgent invitations were received from the Governor of the State, the city officials, the Commercial Club and other organizations and individuals.

The Association ought to have as many members in Missouri as in other states, but it is woefully behind many of

them. It is to be hoped that many of the members of our Society will send Mr. Paine five dollars for sustaining membership, or one dollar for ordinary membership.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF GEN. THOS. A. SMITH
Belonging to the Society.

Letter Books.

Vol. 1 Covers dates from March, 1812, to September 7 of the same year, there being 156 letters written from Point Petre, St. Fernandina, Moosa Old Fort, and Camp before St. Augustine.

Vol 2 has from September 9, 1812, to March 28, 1813, 123 letters from Camp before St. Augustine, Point Petre, Camp New Hope and other camps.

Vol. 3 from November 27, 1813, to Oct. 27, 1814, 181 letters from Sackett's Harbor, Plattsburg, Camp Champlain, Camp Chester and Camp near Buffalo.

Vol. 4 from September 7, 1815, to May 27, 1817, 271 letters from Headquarters St. Louis and Contonment Belle Fontaine.

Vol. 5 from May 28, 1817, to May 9, 1818, 216 letters from Belle Fontaine.

Vol. 6 from May 10, 1818, to Aug. 23, 1818, 89 letters from Belle Fontaine and Franklin.

Book 7 from July 30, 1818, to Aug. 27, 1831, 381 letters from Franklin.

The letters after June 11, 1820, relate to the land office business at Franklin. In the seven books there are copies of 1417 letters. The first three books relate to the War of 1812, the next three cover the time when Gen. Smith was in command of the Western military district, having under him the forts at Prairie du Chin, Rock Island, Des Moines, Fort Osage, Fort Smith in Arkansas, etc.

Of letters and reports received by him there are 62 from O'Fallon, many from Wilkerson, and other military commanders, in all 400 letters written to him and 1417 from him.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MISSOURI CEMETERIES.

Eighth Paper.

With some additions the following data is of inscriptions in cemetery at Lexington, Missouri, of persons who died before 1876, and of later deaths of persons more than 75 years old:

Dr. Minas Adams, 1826-1898.

Miranda Clark, his wife, 1827-1898.

Dan Alumbaugh, Apr. 10, 1849, Mar. 4, 1905.

H. J. E. Ahrens d. Dec. 12, 1882, aged 62 yrs, 10 mo. 9 d.

As a citizen and civil officer he was public-spirited, useful, true to every trust, as a husband and father wise and kind; as a Christian sincere and faithful.

"He lived for his fellowmen."

Augustine Fitzhugh Alexander,

Alexandria, Va, 1837.

Lexington, Mo., 1899.

An eminent jurist a profound scholar his death was a loss to the community.

John B. Alexander, Dec. 31, 1820, Dec. 6, 1888.

Mary Elizabeth, his wife, Apr. 22, 1825. Jan. 8, 1904.

Susan Maragaret Alexander, Alexandria, Va. 1829. Lexington, 1899.

In this spot rests the mortal remains of our dear father William B. Alexander, whose life was passed in deeds of love and benevolence to mankind. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Born MDCCLXXXVIII died MDCCCXLVI

George Arnold b. Dec. 22, 1822. d. Mar. 27, 1883.

Dr. J. F. Atkinson, b. May 22, 1814. d. Apr. 6, 1882.

Capt. W. Atkinson, d. June 6. 1849, aged 47 years.

Harriet Newill his wife, Feb. 7, 1863, aged 39 years.

Louis Baeuerle, 1830-1903.

Sophia Baeuerle, 1832-1906.

John D. Baker, d. Apr. 17, 1878, aged 81 years.

Mrs. Mary Ann Baker d. July 27, 1889, aged 92 yrs.

Sallie Ann wife of Sanford Baker b. June 6, 1847, d. Jan. 21, 1870.
Raimund Barber b. Jan. 17, 1837, d. Dec. 1, 1892.
Mrs. E. F. Barnett d. Nov. 11, 1864, aged 65 yers.
Mary O. wife of R. A. Barnette d. Jan. 9, 1879 aged 59 y. 2 ms. 11 d.
Mary Elizabeth Baumann Oct. 26, 1828-Mar. 16, 1906.
Virginia C. Bay Feb. 14, 1824, May 24 1900.
E. W. Bedford, d. Jan. 5, 1880 aged 75 yrs 26 d.
Elizabeth his wife b. July 17, 1819, d. Aug. 7, 1875.
Anna E. Bell, 1840-1898.
Joseph S. Benton, Feb. 15, 1818 Jan. 7, 1901.
Maragaret E. Benton, Oct. 31, 1823, Aug. 3, 1893.
Dr. William P. Boulware b. Sept 12, 1812. d. Dec. 29, 1874.
Debora F. his wife d. Jan. 8, 1883 in 67th year
John H. Bowman, b. at Mount Bethel Penn. Mar. 13, 1796. Emigrated to Three Rivers, St. Joseph Co., Mich. in 1834. Resided there till time of death. Died in Lexington, Mo. Apr. 30, 1855, on journey to Kansas.
Orlando Bradley 1799-1875.
Orlando Bradley 1849-1883.
Evaline R. Bradley 1840-1861.
Susan D. Bradley 1805-1882.
Archelaus E. Bradley 1823-1851.
Algy M. Bradley 1835-1847.
Mary E. Bradley Feb. 21, 1842-Sept. 15, 1904.
Richard Brown d. Jan. 15, 1858. in his 80th yr.
David Brown b. Sept. 10, 1845. d. Oct. 8, 1865.
Alcenior C. wife of N. A. Bullard, 1836-1897.
Isadore W. wife of John E. Burden, b. Apr. 12, 1843, d. Apr. 26, 1873.
Elizabeth K. wife of W. C. Burns d. Feb. 9, 1880 aged 77 yrs.
J. S. Burns b. Mar. 24, 1817 d. July 5, 1861.
William C. Burns b. Barkley Co. Va. Oct. 30, 1798, d. Aug. 19, 1862.
T. R. Burris Co. D. 38th Ill Inf.
Chas. C. Carroll, Apr. 13, 1813, Feb. 25, 1885.

Mary Ann, his wife Feb. 2, 1818, Apr. 10, 1898.
Jane wife of John Cather d. Mar. 22, 1865, in her 42d yr
John Cather b. June 17, 1821 d. Mar. 1, 1875.
Minetree Catron Sept. 29, 1808, Aug. 13, 1862.
Martha Catron Apr. 14, 1808, Mch. 30, 1891.
Sallie Hickman Chambers, 1839-1894.
Paschal Hickman Chambers, 1824-1896.
Augusta Stokes Chambers, 1834-1904.
Sam'l Charlton, Co. F, 7th Mo. Cav.
Mrs Ann T. Chaw d. Jan. 31, 1866.
Col. Henry C. Chiles, b. July 6, 1818, d. Apr. 20, 1897.
Ruth Shell, wife of Col. H. C. Chiles b. May 27, 1826, d. Nov. 5, 1865.
Carrie A. wife of J. D. Clayton, and daughter of F. Y. and Jane Ewing b. Nov. 25, 1842, d. July 28, 1865.
Confederate Dead. Here heroes sleep.
W. Allen, Mo,; Bankhead; Brooks; Brown; W. Cooper; Crawford; Capt. Dale; Otha Hinton; W. McCord; G. McNiel; J. H. Mahan; John H. Mason; O'Brien; Truet; Wilkerson; W. Young; Wm Chappell, Ky.; Sheppard, Va.; Summers, Ark.; McConnell, Ireland, and others, names forgotten.
Jacob D. Conner, Baltimore, Md. Sept. 19, 1836. Jefferson City, Dec. 28, 1891.
Mary E. wife of Thos. M. Cooper b. Feb. 15, 1834. d. June 1, 1857.
Virginia Bradley wife of N. M. Cooper Jan. 17, 1842. June 4, 1899.
Ann M. wife of F. W. Davis b. Oct. 6, 1842, d. Feb. 25, 1892.
Zippora wife of R. H. Drummond d. Dec. 27, 1848 aged 44 yrs 7 ms 3d
Mrs. Anna Earl b. Mar. 14, 1846 in Willow, England, d. Mar. 31, 1888.
Martha C. wife of A. B. Earle d. May 27, 1852 aged 23yrs 11 mo 4d
Robt. H. Early, father, b. Nov. 23, 1818, d. Oct. 3, 1882.
H. A. Early, mother, b. Apr. 20, 1823, d. Sept. 21, 1871.

Adam Easter b. Mar. 27, 1798, d. Aug. 11, 1880.
Wm H. Edwards, Sept. 19, 1838, Mar. 2, 1905.
Thos. H. Edwards d. Aug. 1, 1855.
Joel H. Ewing, b Oct. 19, 1824, d. Jan. 13, 1904.
Wm L. D. Ewing son of F. Y. and J. T. Ewing b. Nov. 8, 1845, d. Mar. 5, 1872.
W. J. Ferguson d. Dec. 20, 1876, aged 75 yrs.
E. R. his wife d. May 20, 1889, aged 73 yrs.
Martin Fischer Corporal Co. A. 5th Regt. Cav. M. S. M. Killed by bushwackers, Sept. 20, 1863.
Mary Ford a faithful servant d. Aug 1 1901 aged 75 yrs.
John R. Ford, May 8, 1801-Aug. 22, 1891.
C. A. his wife Oct. 27, 1814-July 7, 1901.
Elizabeth Ford d. July 29, 1875 aged 98 (?) yrs.
Ann Foster d. Sept. 13, 187— aged 87 yrs.
Sarah McIlroy d. Jan. 15, 1873 aged 94 yrs.
Nancy Gaines d. May 16, 1882 in her 98 year
Isabella Y. Gardiner, Fifeshire, Scotland, June 3, 1797, Lexington Apr. 19, 1860.
Henry Gelzer b. in Neuhausen, Switzerland, Dec. 7, 1838, d. Nov. 28, 1887.
Nathan Gorden, Rappahannock Co. Va. July 15, 1834, Waverly, Mo. Nov. 5, 1905.
Mrs Victoria B. Gorden, June 16, 1839. Jan 31, 1877.
Lawson Grant July 1, 1810. Mar. 23, 1887 or 1888.
Martha C. his wife June 21, 1817 Feb. 13, 1904.
Samuel Grant, July 20, 1843, Oct. 1, 1862.
Sallie A. Green wife of James R. Green, Sept. 20, 1826-Apr. 7, 1903.
Betsey P Green wife of Col. Lewis Green born in Goochland Co. Va. 1797. d. June 23, 1868.
Phebe Ann wife of W. H. H. Gustin d. Feb. 14, 1873 aged 31 yrs 4 ds.
Wm. Hackney born at Jefferson City June 2 1838, d. Aug. 6 1895.
Wm J. Hawkins b. in Penn. Feb. 1, 1841. d in Little Rock, Ark, Nov. 27, 1869.

M. A. Hayden b. Jan. 8, 1843, d. May 5, 1882.
C. Jennie Henderson, b. Apr. 15, 1837 d. May 7, 1868.
David Hill, Co. D. 1st Mo. Cav.
Wm Hill, d. Sept. 10, 1835.
Mary Hill d. Oct 17, 1840.
Benj. Mosby Hobson b. Oct. 7, 1810 in Halifax Co, Va d. Dec. 20, 1886 A preacher of the gospel.
J. W. Hudson, b. Apr. 26, 181[8] d. Apr. 8, 1846.
Jno. W. Hunt, Capt Co. K. 10th Regt. Ind. Vol., b. in Guilford Co. N. C. Apr. 26, 1826, d. Sept. 22, 1867.
Thos. Jameson b. July 31, 1829, d. Dec. 24, 1867.
B. T. John b. Nov. 8, 1839. d. Sept. 20, 1906.
Eliza A wife of Benj. T. John b. Feb. 4, 1837. d. Apr. 14, 1891.
Nancy John, Loudoun Co, Va. Jan. 27, 1801, May 6, 1897.
David John, Fauquier Co. Va Oct. 18, 1807. Apr. 1851.
John N. Johnson d. Mar. 8, 1863, aged 50 yrs.
Thos. Jones 1827-1905.
Nancy M. Woods, his wife, 1834-1894.
John Jordan b. in Barren Co. Ky., Mar. 17, 1820 d. July 16, 1857.
Robt. W. Keene 1821-1894.
Caroline Williams his wife 1828-1902.
Katie W. Keene 1853-1895.
Asa W. Keith son of J. W. & Julia M. Keith b. in Clark Co. Ky. d. Nov. 12, 1858, aged 21 yrs.
Dr. J. M. Keith d. Mar. 9, 1879 aged 64 yrs 3 mo 2 ds
M. E. Keller b. June 18, 1828 d. Aug 10, 1892.
Amelia his wife b. July 4, 1827. d. Dec. 2, 1889.
Max Keller b. Nov. 8, 1854, d Mch. 28, 1891.
Isadore Keller b. in Schenedady, N. Y. Oct. 14, 1851, d in Waco, Texas Nov. 30, 1892.
Hannah wife of Philip Kellar b. Aug. 9, 1850, d. July 10, 1886.
Augusta Keller b. July 6, 1831, d. June 25, 1895.
Albert Keller b. in Prussian Poland, Apr. 14, 1822. d. Jan. 11, 1882.
Asa T. Kirtley Feb. 17, 1809. Aug 28, 1899.
Margaret F. Kirtley June 13, 1829, Mch 18, 1903.

C. A. Kriehn Aug. 24, 1818, Apr. 10, 1906.
Maria Bunker, wife of C. A. Kriehn, May 31, 1829, Dec. 26, 1869.
Wm Webb Lamborn 1819-1897.
Wm Lankford b. Jan. 19, 1807, d. Nov. 31, 1884.
Lucy wife of Wm Lankford b. Mch 10, 1817 d. Nov. 10, 1896.
Dr. A. P. Lankford b. Apr. 11, 1841. d. June 1, 1884.
Lucy J. daughter of Wm and Lucy Lankford b. Jan. 20, 1846, d. Dec. 27, 1861.
Robert Law, Jr. 1866-1907
Robert Law, Sr, 1843—
James Lawhor b. May (2) 1812, d. Nov 21, 1880.
Wm Lehman d. June 21, 1888 aged 76 yrs 5 m 7 d
Leblicht son of A. & C. Lehmann b. Mch. 3, 1847 d. Aug. 2, 1864.
Gerhard H. Lietman b. in Brissendorf, Han. Sept 28, 1810, d. Apr. 1, 1887.
Catherine M. his wife b. in Hanover Apr. 25, 1811, d. June 11, 1894.
Chas. G. Ludwigs b. Mch 25, 1832, d. Feb. 15, 1906.
Katherine his wife b. Apr. 6, 1837 d. Apr. 1, 1894.
Eliza Nelson wife of L. A. Maclean died July 9, 1854
Her babe sleeps beside her.
Margaret B McClelland June 14, 1828, Aug. 2, 1908.
Sara B McClelland, May 28, 1842, July 7, 1903.
Mathew V. L. McClelland, Dec. 23, 1825, May 23, 1899.
Ophelia M. wife of Rev. W. T. McClure Pastor First M E. Church, South, died Jan. 20, 1887, aged 28 yrs 4 m 25 d
Henrietta wife of Frank McDowell, b Oct. 20, 1837, d. Nov. 9, 1893.
Alex. H. McFadden b. Aug. 24, 1813, d. Jan. 12, 1883.
John McFaden, 1792-1862.
Elizabeth McFadin, 1812-1859
John McFadin 1820-1899.
John T. Martin b. Jan. 27, 1806, d. July 27, 1865.
Sarah A his daughter b. Dec. 26, 1830 d. Sept, 17, 1866.
Sarah A Martin b. Apr. 16, 1810, d. Mar. 2, 1885.

Martha Jane daughter of John T. and Sarah Martin b. June 18, 1834, d. Oct. 26, 1854.

Louis Zur Megede b. in Soest, Germany, Apr. 21, 1821, d. in Kansas City, July 31, 1897.

Lieut. H. Menaugh Co. D 7th Mo. Inf.

Herman Mischon b. Oct. 6. 1836, d. Jan. 8, 1895.

Priscilla B. wife of Jno. A. Mitchell b. Nov. 10, 1810, d. June 6, 1854.

Isaac W. Mitchell b. in Ohio Co. Va. May 22, 1810. d. Aug 22, 1866.

Rebecca P. Mitchell b. Sept. 3, 1819, d. Nov. 5, 1869.

Zacheriah S. Mitchell d. Mch. 20, 1882 in 66th yr.

Thomas Mockber b. Sept. 27, 1813, d. Mch. 13, 1864.

Martha B. Moshier b. Sept. 11, 1806 d. Oct. 30, 1889.

Michael Moshier b. Mch. 3, 1810. d. June 3, 1889.

Samuel Murrell b. in Albemarle Co. Va. Nov. 17, 1790, d. Sept. 1, 1859.

William Musgrove 1801-1857

Anna B. his wife 1809-1845

Hudson C. 1833-1843

Frances M. 1829-1845

Cornelia G. 1831-1847

Samuel O. 1845-1862.

Bettie 1841-1869.

(Same Monument.)

Ethan Allen 1834-1892, Ann R. Musgrove his wife 1838-1895

James Garnett Noel b June 30, 1826, d. May 9 1874.

M. E. Laura Burdine Noel b. June 2 1826 d. Sept. 5, 1888.

Sarah C. wife of R. M. Owens a daughter of J. P. and R. Wiles d. Sept 26, 1873 aged 37 yrs

Sarah Adams Palmer, Halifax Co. Va. Apr. 8, 1828, Feb. 23, 1876.

Susan Parberry born in Franklin Co. Va. Dec. 25, 1801. d. Aug. 14, 1872.

Henry E. Parberry b. Dec. 25, 1836. d. Apr. 12, 1868.

David Day Park, b. in Thompson Co —— May 18, 1818, d. Aug. 2, 1854.

Myron Fayette Patterson, b. Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 16, 1819, d. Feb. 5, 1889.
Mary Keith Perrie 1844-1899.
Ebenezer W. Pomeroy b. in Stockbridge Mass, May 13, 1806, d June 22, 1861.
Maria Aull, his wife, b. in New Castle Del. Dec. 15, 1799, d. Aug 18, 1892.
Eliza A. Powell b. Sept. 25, 1809 d. Feb. 11, 1886.
Burr G. Powell, b. Sept. 2, 1800, d. Dec. 26, 1883.
Mattie A. wife of W H Powell daughter of Lawson & Martha Grant b. Feb 8, 1853, d. Oct. 23, 1881.
Jacob A. Price Sept. 15, 1822, Mar. 3, 1895.
Sarah J. his wife Feb. 14 1828, Jan 3, 1893.
Thos. Price b. Feb. 27, 1808, d. Mch. 8, 1883.
Sophia wife of Thos. Proctor b. Dec. 1, 1801, d. May 10, 1884.
Thomas Proctor b. Jan. 4, 1797, d. Aug. 1, 1870.
A. J. Ramey, b. Dec. 13, 1840, d. Jan. 11, 1897.
John Rebhan Aug. 19, 1816, Nov. 23, 1892.
Elizabeth A. his wife Mch. 10, 1818, Sept. 15, 1869.
John Reid b. Mason Co. Ky. Dec. 20, 1821, d. July 13, 1890.
John E. Robinson, 1832-1905
Lydia wife of Joseph Robinson d. Sept. 10, 1878 aged 76 yrs.
Joseph Robinson b. Mch 7, 1799. d. Mch. 22, 1860.
Peggie Rouse b. Apr. 5, 1782, d. Mch. 14, 1863.
Lydia O. wife of J. R. Runyon, b. in Mayslick, Ky., Dec. 1[illegible], 1808, d. Feb. 23, 1882.
A. D. Russell d. Aug 26, 1876 aged 57 yrs.
Judge John F. Ryland b. Nov. 2 1797 d. Sept. 10, 1873
Elizabeth B. Ryland his wife b. Mch 6, 1815, d. Mch. 19, 1884.
Martha M. Ryland b. Feb. 14, 1796, d. May 24, 1833.
Judge John Edwin Ryland, Fayette, Mo., July 8, 1830-Dec. 15, 1905.
Susan Sample, colored, d. Jan. 13, 1875 in 75th yr.
Gottleib Schieber Dec. 8, 1818, Aug. 27, 1895.
Christine his wife Dec. 11, 1824 Mch. 16, 1897.
Mary Ann wife of Jesse Schofield b. Oct. 3, 1801, d. Feb. 4, 1858.

Andalusia Z. wife of Jesse Schofield b. May 20, 1828, d. June 1 1875.

Mary J. wife of Thos. Scott d. Oct. 6, 1872 aged 32 yrs.

Danl F. Sears, b. Jan. 16, 1822, d. Dec. 7, 1856.

Geo. W. Sedwick b. in King George Co. Va. May 4, 1814, d. June 28, 1887.

Sue L. wife of Charles Sevier b. Dec. 10, 1837, d. June 4, 1866.

Sarah wife of Chas. Shier b. in Dorsetshire, Eng., Aug. 19, 1819 d. Feb. 10, 1889.

Chas. Shier b. in Dorsetshire, Eng. July 28, 1819, d. June 2, 1900.

Sarah wife of John Shier d. Apr. 28, 1879, aged 61 yrs.

Mary Ann wife of David Small b. Dec. 23, 1813, d. Jan. 30, 1878.

David Small b. July 1, 1807 d. Aug. 18, 1870.

L. Bird Smith b. Feb. 20, 1848, d. May 14, 1870.

R. Augustine Smith b. Oct. 14, 1818, d. Sept. 12, 1845.

Mary M. wife of Robert N. Smith b. Nov. 17, 1796, d. Aug. 6, 1866.

Dr. R. B. Smith, son of Robert N. & Mary M. Smith b. May 3, 1824, d. Feb. 23, 1871.

Robt. N. Smith b. in Yorktown, Va, June 6, 1794, d. Apr. 10, 1877.

Thos. G. Smith 1804-1860.

Mary E. wife of F. D. Smith d. May 8, 1867 aged 26 yrs 4 m 25 d

A. W. Smith Jan 20, 1839 Nov. 15, 1898.

Sarah M. C. wife of Lawson Smith Aug. 20, 1811, d. Nov. 24, 1886.

Lawson Smith b. May 11, 1807 d. Jan. 8, 1885.

Fannie A. wife of Geo. R. Smith d. June 16, 1873, aged 35 yrs

James G Suddath 1800-1874.

Ariadene N. his wife 1822-1899.

Henry Switzer b. Feb. 10, 1837, d. Apr. 29, 1880.

Phebe his wife, daughter of H. & M. Turner, b. Mch. 14, 1834, d. Jan. 16, 1867.

Kernode Taubman b. Aug 11, 1800, d. Aug. 1851.

Elizabeth his wife born 1798, d. Jan. 31, 1883.
Thomas H. Taubman Mch 21, 1827, Mch. 11, 1908.
Jane his wife d. Sept. 26, 1857 aged 35 yrs.
Isabel Keith Taylor daughter of J. M. & E. Keith, b. Aug. 31, 1839. d. Sept. 8, 1864.
Jno. B. Taylor d May 5 1866 in 60th yr
Robt. Taylor b. Dec. 20, 1830 d. Jan 16, 1890.
Susan A. Taylor b. Nov. 3, 1811, d. July 29, 1887.
Daniel Tibbs d. 1870 in 83d yr
Lock Terhune Aug. 13, 1835 June 12, 1893.
Mary Terhune his wife Sept. 12, 1852.
Nancy Thomas b. May 6, 1789 d. Apr. 20, 1872.
Joseph Lyle Thomas 1829-1900 A Confederate Soldier.
Lucy A. W. wife of Dr. J. W. Trader, b. Sept. 19, 1837 d. Feb. 12, 1865.
Harriet Foster wife of Joseph H. Trotter, d. May 20, 1888 aged 56 yrs 6 m 6 d.
John W. son of J. & E. Trotter b. Feb. 24, 1836, d. Aug. 13, 1864.
Albert D. Trout b. in Trimble Co. Ky, May 27, 1833. d. Oct. 11, 1861.
Mary wife of Henry Turner, b. in Salisbury, Eng. Mch. 22, 1806. d. May 20, 1880.
Wm P Tyree b. 1821, d. May 23, 1874
Wm H. H. Vondevort Serg. Co. I. 1st Cav. M. S. M. July 1863, aged 22 yrs 1 mo 19 d
Lewis W. Wernwag July 20, 1836 Aug 23, 1892.
(Same Monument.)
Lucy S. Honer Aug. 14, 1817 Sept. 21, 1887
Caroline S. Whelan b Feb. 27, 1811, d. Jan. 14, 1888.
N. J. Whelan b. Feb. 24, 1811, d. Apr. 17, 1876.
Clarissa Johnson, wife of W. S. Widby, d. Aug. 31, 1858, aged 37 yrs 6 mos.
Christian Wiedman, Corporal Co. F. 10th Mo. Cav. b. Mch 24, 1827 d. Aug. 4, 1895
Rachel M. Wilcox wife of Dr. T. E. Wilcox d. Aug. 15, 1841 aged 27 yrs

Rebecca, wife of J. P. Wiles, aged 80 yrs 2 mo 15 d
Joel E. son of J. P. & R. Wiles b. Aug. 29, 1840, d. Feb 13, 1865.
Anna Marie wife of Henry Wilkening b. Dec. 21, 1828 d. Apr. 3 1862.
Heinrich W. Winkler July 15, 1829 Nov 24, 1905.
J. F. E. Winkler Sept. 19, 1825 Nov 12, 1904
Henrietta K. Winkler, Apr. 12, 1838 Mch. 2, 1906
Marquis W. Withers b. in Garret Co. Ky. Mch. 18, 1815, d. Aug. 18, 1885.
James M. Withers d. Oct. 9, 1891, aged 67 yrs 7 m 6 d
Ella Fanny wife of T. C. Wood b. July 6, 1850, d. Apr 6 1883.
Mathew T Wright d. May 15, 1871 aged 32 yrs 6 m 3 d
Mathew Wright d. May 15, 1868, aged 86 yrs.
Capt. John Wyatt b. Mch 11, 1788. d. Feb. 16, 1865.
Matilda H. Young wife of Fred D. Smith Sept. 14, 1834, May 28, 1907.
Dr. G. W. Young b. June 4, 1821 d. Dec 10, 1888.
Ellen wife of John C. Young, Sr., b. Oct. 7 1841, d. Jan. 9, 1898.
Evan Young 1835-1904
Addie M. Shelby his wife 1841—
Shelby Young 1864-1871.

LATE ACQUISITIONS.

The State Historical Society has lately received some interesting material, both printed and manuscript. Of the latter it has from Cooper County court house, records giving data of the early pioneers from 1821 to 1835; eight books of assessment lists when slaves were a part of the personal property, the detailed United States census of 1850 for Cooper County, old mercantile day books and ledgers of 1857, the oaths of loyalty required under the Gamble convention and the Drake Constitution, and various other manuscript matters.

From Potosi, Farmington, Jackson and Ste. Genevieve similar material was obtained including old pioneer records of Cape Girardeau county from 1826 to 1843, and Madison county from 1826 to 1856, and mercantile day books and ledgers, 1827 to 1830, record of oaths of loyalty of Cape Girardeau county, and the detailed United States census of Ste. Genevieve county for 1860.

A large number of copies of eighteen newspapers of Southeast Missouri, dating back to 1825, were received from the editors, Eli D. Ake, F. A. McGuire and Joseph W. Ernst.

These included the first number of "The Cape Girardeau Eagle," issued in 1861 by the First Wisconsin cavalry.

From the United States Treasury Department 119 different pieces of confederate money was received.

Among the printed books and pamphlets are many additions to the collection of Missouri authors, and society and church minutes. A copy of Green's Historic Families of Kentucky, donated by W. C. Breckenridge, of St. Louis, is a scarce book of much value.

BOOK NOTICES.

Government in Missouri, local, state, and national. By **Isidor Loeb,** Ph. D., LL. B. Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law in the University of Missouri. N. Y., Cin., Chi., American Book Co. (c. 1912) 12 mo., 237 p.

The first part of this work considers society and government in the abstract; the second, local government, county, township, city and town; the third, state government, its executive, legislative and judicial departments; and the fourth, the national government. Following each section are suggested questions, which call attention of the scholar to the points in each that are to be understood and remembered. The scholars of the elementary schools will find it a work of interest, and well adapted to their needs.

The Society has the following works on the government of Missouri, which indicate that considerable attention has been given to this subject in Missouri:

J. W. Barnard, 1895 and 1896.

Charles Frederick Hicks, 1897.

A. E. Clarendon, 1897.

M. L. G. and C. Guillaume Thummel and Perry S. Rader, 1897.

Perry S. Rader, second edition, date not given.

Isidor Loeb, 1907.

Jere T. Muir, 1908.

Isidor Loeb, 1912.

This latest one will certainly be found preferable for adoption by the schools to any of the earlier ones.

A History of Missouri for the grades. By **Jonas Viles, Ph. D.** Professor of American History in the University of Missouri. N. Y., Cin. and Chi. American Book Co. (c. 1912).

There is no state in the Union which presents a greater number of important and interesting events in history than Missouri. The variety of climate and resources from the cotton of the South to the grains and fruits of the North, the

French, Spanish and American rules, the Louisiana purchase, the coming of Boone and other early pioneers, the Santa Fe trail and its trade, the New Madrid earthquake, the Lewis and Clark and other expeditions through its borders, the Missouri Compromise, and the fight over its admission into the Union, the commanding position of Thos. H. Benton and others of its statesmen, the Mormon "war," the Kansas border troubles, the Civil war with the first land battle of that war fought within its borders, the voluntary emancipation of slavery, and its commanding position in later times in all lines of enterprise and politics make it an ideal state for the work of the historian.

The State Historical Society hopes to have these interesting events made as familiar to its citizens as are the events connected with the older states to their citizens, and they will be if all the schools require their study.

The State Histories for the use of schools have been almost as numerous as those on its government. The Society has copies of the following:

Perry S. Rader, 1891 and 1897.
J. W. Barnard, 1895 and 1896.
Walter Williams, 1907.
Jere T. Muir, 1908.
Jonas Viles, 1912.

And Musick's Stories of Missouri is a somewhat similar work.

This history is bound in the same volume with Dr. Loeb's Civil Government, and the joint work should be adopted in all the grade schools of the state.

The Justice of the Mexican War. By **Charles H. Owen.** N. Y. and Lond. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

The Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government, 1696-1765. By **Winifred Trepler Root,** Ph. D. University of Pennsylvania, 1912.

Notice of the two above works will be given in the next Review.

In the Beginning. An address read by **Geo. S. Bryant** at the 50th anniversary of the occupancy of the present church building, 1835-1854-1904. Independence. n. d.

This contains a history of the Christian church at Independence by Mr. Bryant, a member of this Society, and the Principal of the Independence High school.

Such addresses ought to be read in all our churches, even without waiting for the semi-centenials, and should be printed to preserve the early history, and it would not be out of place to go into pretty full detail of the early membership, and changes of pastors.

The Review has published county or local histories of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian, Mormon and Catholic churches, and would be pleased to have others contributed to the Historical Society.

Address delivered by **Judge John F. Philips** on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1912, at the Omaha Club, Omaha, Nebraska. n. p., n. d.

Judge Philips was "cribb'd, cabin'd, confin'd" so long on the bench, State and Federal, that he no doubt desired freedom from the enforced labor unavoidably connected with the positions, but his mind was too active, and his love of intellectual work too great, to allow him to rest in idleness. This address is what we would expect from the Judge, and we hope for long days for him that he may often give us delight with what comes from his pen or his lips.

The Mirror, Wm. M. Reedy, Editor. Special issue, May 9, 1912. Price, 25 cents.

Of all special issues of Missouri periodicals during the past year none equal the above. It is of the regular Mirror size, and of 264 pages with very many portraits and other pictures of full size of the page. This gives a cabinet size portrait that is large enough to show what the person really looks like. In addition to the biographical sketches, and the Reedy editorials, the principal article is "St. Louis Today,"

by Walter B. Stevens, filling twenty-nine of the pages. The contents, the illustrations and the enterprise shown are to be commended.

Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. Legislative Circulars.

The Society regularly receives circulars from the Bureau of Education showing all bills pending and legislative reports made in Congress and the different states, in regard to educational matters. A late publication of the Bureau shows interesting facts regarding the comparison of boys and girls in mathematical studies, and also of white and black children in the same.

The Grace of Healing. By **J. W. Byers.** . .Moundsville, W. Va., Gospel Trumpet Pub. Co., 1899. 12 mo. 342 pp.

Rays of Hope. A Book of Encouragement. By **D. O. Teasley,** 1909. Anderson, Ind., Gospel Trumpet Company. 172 pp.

A Religious Controversy. By **Chas. E. Orr.** Anderson, Ind. Gospel Trumpet Company, 92 pp.

The above three religious books have been received from the publishing company, and will be found interesting works. The Gospel Trumpet company has quite a list of religious works which it publishes.

HIGH SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS.

One of the lines of collecting to which the State Historical Society of Missouri has given special attention is that of College and School periodicals, including the year books of classes in the different institutions. Of these it has 225 different titles, the total separate issues being more than 4000. When to these are added the annual catalogs of the colleges and schools, and the publications of the State Superintendent of schools, and the proceedings of the State Teachers Asso-

ciation it can readily be seen that the society has much relating to the educational history of the State.

The Cresset, a year-book published by the Senior class of the Columbia High School, is one of the most creditable, in the contents, the illustrations and the general appearance of the work, and Superintendent Hays and the school are to be congratulated on its success.

NECROLOGY.

JOHN J. COLE, a member of this Society, the president of Cole Bros. Ligthning Rod Company, of St. Louis, died at his residence in St. Louis May 19, 1912. He was born in Indiana, February 14, 1836, lived in Iowa for some years, and moved to St. Louis in 1866, and has since resided there. In 1868 he established and edited the St. Louis Herald, a monthly trade journal, which obtained a wide circulation. He made many important inventions and improvements relating to lightning rods, and was a student of electric phenomena in general. He was one of the first members of the Mercantile club of St. Louis, of the Mercantile Library Associations and of various other associations.

JUDGE JAMES BRITTON GANTT, a member and active friend of this Society died at his home in Jefferson City, May 28, 1912. He was born in Putnam county, Georgia, October 26, 1845, and when sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Twelfth Georgia Infantry and served in Stonewall Jackson's army of North Virginia. He took part in many battles and was several times wounded from which he never entirely recovered. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1868, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, and then went to Clinton in 1869, afterwards for two years he was a partner in Sedalia with Judge John F. Philips, later of the United States District Court and Geo. G. Vest, later United States Senator. In 1880 Judge Gantt was elected Judge of the Circuit Court at Clinton, and in 1890 he was elected to the Supreme Court, and re-elected in 1900. He was again a candidate in 1910, and at the time of his death a contest was pending between him and his successor, Judge Brown.

MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT, eldest son of Ulysses S. Grant, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born at St. Louis, May 30, 1850. During the Civil

war he was with his father much of the time and afterwards entered West Point where he graduated in 1871. Under Harrison he was Minister to Austria. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he again entered the army, and since remained in service and at the time of his death was in command of the department of the East. He died in New York City, April 12, 1912.

HON. THOS. E. KENNY born in St. Louis, in poverty, beginning his career as a newsboy, and from a leader of boys became a leader of men. He served two terms as a member of the House of Delegates of St. Louis, and was a member of the Forty-fifth and Fifty-sixth General Assemblies of the state of Missouri. His work in that body was that of a reformer. He was the author of the Child labor laws, and advocated the compulsory education law, the nine hour law for women, and other reform measures. He died at his bungalow near Kirkwood, May 15, 1912.

HON. JAMES CLIFTON STONE was born in Winchester, Kentucky, April 22, 1856, and died at his home in Langdon, Missouri, May 17, 1912. Most of his life was spent in Kansas, and he was a member of the Kansas State Senate from the Leavenworth district one term.

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